

**GRAY'S Business College**  
and School oforthand and Typewriting  
PORTLAND, MAINE  
Address FRANK L. GRAY

# The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 23.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## BETHEL INN

### Happenings of the Week

Mr. Prescott F. Hall of Boston and Brookline, Mass., arrived on Saturday for an extended visit.

Mrs. R. G. Hazard and Miss Merrill of Peace Dale, R. I., were luncheon guests on Wednesday.

That there are some good golfers in Bethel is confirmed by Mr. John Holland, who says he is.

Mr. and Mrs. Phineas W. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Hinkley of Boston were guests on Sunday.

Mr. Alexander G. Greene and Mr. Joseph D. Leland, Jr., of Boston arrived on Thursday for a week end visit.

It is the intention of Mr. Bingham and Mr. Upson to improve the golf links by adding three more holes, thus making it a full nine hole course.

Mrs. John F. Holland returned to Chicago on Tuesday. Mr. Holland, Jr., will remain for a few weeks longer in order to enjoy some good golfing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Potter, Miss Charlotte Potter and Miss A. B. Arnold of Providence, R. I., motoring from Dixville, were guests on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Klous of Brookline, Mass., accompanied by Dr. Katherine Tallant of Boston and Miss Eva H. Greasy of Gloucester, Mass., were guests on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Giannini of New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. L. E. Higgins of New York City were guests on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Mr. Giannini is head rowing coach at Yale University.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bliss of Boston, accompanied by their son, Philip W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wrightington of Longwood, and Boston, motored from Bretton Woods and spent Monday night at The Inn. They left on Tuesday morning for Boston.

This has been another busy week for the golfers, especially in tournaments, but it appears that the team made up of Mr. W. J. Upson and Mr. O. D. Seavey is a little too strong for the other teams, but the scores have been so close in nearly all the matches, that we think it a little previous to say who are the best golfers.

Mr. and Mrs. Almon C. Judd and Mr. E. Webster Judd of Waterbury and Miss Webster of Orono, Me., motoring from Dixville Notch, were luncheon guests on Friday. Mr. Judd is a well known hotel man and in proprietor of The Elton at Waterbury, Conn. Just at the present time Mr. Judd is much interested in organizing a Hotel Men's Golf Association, and he was much pleased with the encouragement he received from the golfers at Bethel Inn.

Arrivals:—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thayer, Wakefield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Skinner, Wakefield, Mass.; Mr. C. A. Gauthier, Toledo, O.; Mrs. J. Hopkins Smith, New York City; E. J. Ham, Lewiston, Me.; E. L. Gardner, Lewiston, Me.; Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. W. D. Williamson, Portland, Me.; Mr. C. D. Smith, Boston, Mass.; Miss J. M. Howell, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Conant, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. H. Ward, Lancaster, N. H.; Mrs. H. B. Frank, Newburyport, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Noyes, Newburyport, Mass.; Mr. A. S. Noyes, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice M. Osbray, Cambridge, Mass.

### NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK.

Notices is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Mabel H. Bartlett and numbered 2274 has been destroyed or lost, and that she desires to have a new book of deposit issued to her.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,  
by A. E. Herrick, Treasurer.  
Sept. 23, 1915. Bethel, Maine.

HOME AND STORE, Boston, only 15c year and gear and free rights department stores. 7-23-3mo.

If death loves a shining, mark it's up to some men to wear wigs.

## NO. WATERFORD FAIR

### Good Attendance, Good Weather Saturday Make It a Success

All roads led to North Waterford last Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9, as the World's Fair was on. Friday morning looked rather rainy and only a few ventured out, but all turned out on Saturday and were well repaid. The usual crowd of fairs were there as were also the vendors of fruit, candy, cigars, etc.

The Ladies' Circle furnished breakfasts, dinners, and suppers at the vestry. The hotel did a thriving business and the Grange furnished meals at all hours at their hall, and also furnished oyster stew in a tent on the grounds. Mrs. Arthur Saunders furnished meals. At the school house the display was not as large as at some times, but some fine work was exhibited. Gladys Abbott of Norway, a young lady, showed four hand-painted sofa pillows, four oil paintings, 6 of water-color and two charcoal. E. B. Hersey and son had a fine bouquet of snapdragons.

The Hall Exhibit. On the hall exhibit, prizes were awarded as follows: silk quilt, Mrs. Ella Rice 1st; child's silk quilt, Maybell Rand 1st; worsted quilt, Mrs. Martha Black 1st; rugs, Mrs. Riley McKee 1st and 2nd; sofa pillow, E. G. Abbott 1st; Mrs. Martha Rand 2nd; Mrs. P. P. Towne, yarn, mittens and stockings, 1st; a hand woven table cloth more than one hundred years old, Mrs. Martha Black 1st; crochet slippers, Mrs. W. E. Rice 1st; crochet mats, Mrs. W. E. Rice 1st; knit mats, Mrs. Sarah Libby 1st; embroidered mats, Mrs. W. E. Rice 1st; pillow slips, Mrs. Fred McAllister 1st; Mrs. W. E. Rice 2nd; handkerchiefs, Mrs. Fred McAllister 1st and 2nd; guest towels, Mrs. W. E. Rice 1st; bureau cover, Mrs. Fred McAllister 1st; corset cover yoke, Mrs. Fred McAllister 1st; fancy apron, Mrs. W. E. Rice 1st; paintings, E. G. Abbott of Norway, 1st and 2nd; crochet lace, Mrs. Fred McAllister 1st; Mrs. W. E. Rice 2nd.

The special prize for best exhibit of fancy work went to Mrs. W. E. Rice 1st, and Mrs. Fred McAllister 2nd.

Waterford Grange made the only grange exhibit and won a first prize. The exhibit contained a comforter made by Mrs. Rilla Marston, a quilt by Mrs. D. H. Lebroke, 73 years old, three drawn rugs by Rilla Marston, log cabin quilt, no name, sun flowers, stuffed birds, deer horns, trace of yellow corn. Mrs. S. L. Morse had five collars, one large crochet mat, several smaller ones, knit mats, two sets of table mats and a handkerchief with tatting edge. Mrs. Nora Abbott had a quilt and crocheted mats; Dorothy Newcomb had handkerchiefs; Mrs. Katherine Grover, knit and crocheted mats; Mrs. Rilla Marston, butter stamp over 100 years old; Mary Deegan, embroidered collar in blue and white; Bonale Newcomb, bureau scarf. There was a display of fine looking cooked food consisting of a baked chicken, pies, cakes, tarts, doughnuts and rolls, two exhibits of butter, a bouquet of flowers; George Abbott exhibited turnips, squash, pumpkin; Guy Morse, squash and pumpkins; Mrs. Annie Hazelton, squash; thirty pound pumpkin, D. H. Lebroke; Annie Hazelton, onions, cucumbers and squash; Mrs. D. H. Lebroke had several varieties of pickles and catsup; Mrs. Guy Morse several kinds of pickles, jelly and canned peas; Mrs. Rilla Marston had eight varieties of canned goods; H. A. Allen had turnips, beets and potatoes; Charles Marston, cabbage; G. B. Morse, eight varieties of potatoes; George Abbott, 3 varieties of apples; Charles Marston, turnips and pumpkins; George Abbott, twin pumpkins on one stem; Mrs. Ella Lebroke, eight kinds of canned goods; S. L. Lebroke, early quercy potatoes, cucumbers and five varieties of beans.

Vegetable Committee Reports. P. P. Towne of Norway, J. A. Kimball and George Cummings of Albany, committee on vegetables reported as follows: H. L. Jones, first on pumpkins; R. L. McKee, second; Mrs. George McAllister, first on squash; L. R. McKee, second and E. H. Jones third; E. H. Jones, first on cabbage; H. L. McKee second; Benjamin D. L. Kimball, first on potatoes; R. L. McKee, second; R. L. McKee, first on beets; E. H. Jones, first on turnips; R. L. McKee showed twelve varieties of beans and endives; Mrs. R. L. McKee, first on tomatoes; E. O. French of Norway exhibited a basket of snapdragons.

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## INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

By J. E. Jones.

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### CHAPTER 3.

The most useful book published by the United States government is the "Year Book of the Department of Agriculture," and it is particularly interesting because it relates the results of the work done by this branch of the government, thereby illustrating the possibility of the federal machine being used for the benefit of a section of the people of our country.

The success of the Department of Agriculture leads to speculation as to what the Department of Labor, created by act of March 4, 1913, will accomplish. A good many people have been inclined to point to this new branch of the government as an effort to "jolly" the laboring classes. But do not be deceived, for the same changes were made during earlier years when the Department of Agriculture was struggling for existence and for a proper place in social and industrial activities. The people who have not yet discovered the need for the Department of Labor are the ones who have done so much to perpetuate inefficient government. "The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States," says the act that created it, and "to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

This is a commission broad enough for all humanity, and it is born of the same demand which brought into existence the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture. A quarter of a century ago the farmers voiced their remonstrances through their grange associations and allied farmers organizations. The farmer had an idea that he was not being fairly treated, and he organized for defense, and one of his institutions was the co-operative farmers' store. The farmer had a bad time of it, but the Department of Agriculture proved a true friend and helped to create new and improved conditions.

Had the government been more efficient it would have long since carried these same constructive policies into the fields of labor before a riot and anarchy had left their bloody imprint upon the pages of the history of industrial strife. Labor has been badly neglected, and if the new Department of Labor proves as efficient as the Department of Agriculture, then the troubles of labor and wage earners will be speedily minimized in this great country.

At the present time labor is turning to many false gods, and like the drowning man who grabs for a straw, a portion of it has been putting out eager hands towards socialism, or so-called organizations that countenance and advocate physical strife. Undoubtedly the greatest element for the betterment of the laboring classes is found in such unions and labor organization as have taken up the industrial question in a sane manner. However, while there have been a great many abuses of these organizations, yet what progress has been accomplished has been wrought with them. Organized labor has pointed out the pathway which has enabled the government to realize the conditions that exist everywhere, and which year by year have been widening the gulf between labor and capital. The welfare of wage earners cannot be promoted entirely, as some appear to think, by federal interference in labor disputes, or by means of arbitration effected or conducted by the federal government. The right man on the job will find a way to prevent strikes and industrial disturbances, and will teach methods to the great laboring forces that will make it unnecessary for them to maintain their powerful labor unions and organizations. James Wilson did as much for the farmer.

The Bureau of Labor must reach efficiency by carrying "labor bulletins" to the great army of workers the same as "farmers' bulletins" were carried to the tillers of the soil. The Department of Agriculture gave its advice freely in respect to the many features surrounding farm life, embracing every topic from the planting of seed to the financial arrangements with the bankers; so must the Department of Labor make strikes unnecessary.

(Continued on page 7.)

## GOULD'S ACADEMY

Jennie Bean went home for the week-ly recess.

Dora Farrar went to Hanover for the week end.

Herbert Bean was at his home in Albany for over Sunday.

Miss Whitman spent the week end at her home in West Paris.

Mr. John Moore of Oxford was a week end guest of friends in town.

Gordon Allen has been absent for the last few days on account of illness.

Lillian Pingree is spending the week with her aunt at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Hastings.

Ruth Elliot, Annie Cummings and Nina Briggs went home, Thursday to attend the Waterford Fair.

Senior and Junior declamations are due, Friday of this week. Sophomores and Freshmen present their next week.

Friday evening a social was given at Holden Hall under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Abbott and Miss Hanson had charge of the games. About thirty-four attended.

Prof. Cross' lecture was well attended last Thursday evening. The second lecture is to be given Oct. 21, and we hope those who missed the first one will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing the next.

Last Saturday, Mrs. Sloan entertained guests at a cottage by Round Pond. A picnic dinner was eaten around an open fire in the cottage but the pond and boats were too attractive to keep the young people in doors long. There were plenty of boats so each one could have a boat ride. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Byram, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Dana Philbrook, Miss Pratt, Miss Whitmore, Mr. Rand, Hazel Arno, Naomi Smith, Edith Bonerville, Ermine Robinson, Hazel Keniston, Lillian Pingree, Helen Abbott, Hattie Knight, Veda Burhoe, Florence Chapman, Ethel Cole, Eva Bartlett, Katherine Hanson, Margaret Hanson, Dorothy Hanson, Irma Pierce, Ruby Ashby, Alice Gunther, Dorothy Hutchins, Ruth Richmond, Muriel Park, Robert Hanson, Edward Hanson, James Hayford, Harold Chapman, Roger Sloan, John Chase, George Philbrook, Eugene Van Den Kerkhoven, Raymond Chapman, Homer Bartlett, Virgil Wright.

### J. C. ROCKWELL'S "SUNNY SOUTH" CO.

After years of experience with all the greatest colored shows of recent times and years of endeavor as a manager of his own aggregation J. C. Rockwell has reached a secure place in the recognition of the theatre going public. Today it is a conceded and undoubted fact that his "Sunny South" company, which will appear in Olean Hall, Bethel, Saturday evening, Oct. 16th, is one of the strongest, brightest, most complete and capable colored organization ever sent on tour. It is also one of the largest ever organized to present this line of amusement, being composed of about twenty-five colored people, each and everyone an expert in specialty work, who do everything funny that dummies can do so well and keep the audience in a constant state of laughter and excitement from start to finish. Mr. Rockwell does not believe in putting the greater part of his salary allotment into one or two acts and allowing the balance of the performance to suffer through the employment of cheaper ones, which always disgusts the experienced patron, but he has found that the expenditure of money for the purpose of making each and every act and detail complete pays twice over in the box office receipts. This explains why the performances given by this company are always up-to-the-minute and sends the audience home feeling satisfied they have received full value for their money. From the rise to the final fall of the curtain there is not an objectional word spoken nor the slightest approach to vulgarity in action or glance.

The solo concert silver cornet band, which accompanies the organization, will take part in the novelty "Koon town" parade at noon. During the performance the superb orchestra will render the latest and most popular music. The prices of admission have been placed at 25, 35 and 50 cents. It is advisable that you secure seats at Parker's Drug Store. Adv.

## GRANGE NEWS

### CANTON GRANGE.

A regular meeting of Canton Grange was held, Saturday, with A. F. Russell as master. After the business session the meeting was open to the public. Music by the choir and readings by Mrs. R. E. McCollister, Mrs. A. H. Adams, Mrs. I. L. Harmon, D. A. Corlies and Mrs. F. B. Lucas were given. A committee was appointed to get up an entertainment in the near future.

### WEST PARIS GRANGE.

There was a small attendance at the regular meeting of West Paris Grange, held Oct. 9. It was voted to hold one all-day meeting in each month for six months, beginning with November; the all-day meeting in November to be held Nov. 13, and the other five meetings to be held on the last regular meeting day in each month. It was also voted to invite Pleasant Pond Grange, West Sumner, to meet with West Paris on Nov. 13. The young people are to furnish the program for the next meeting, Oct. 23. The following committee was appointed: Alanson Cummings, Emily Tuell, Alfred Andrews, Martha Porter and Doris Field.

### LONE MOUNTAIN GRANGE.

Lone Mt. Grange will hold its first all day meeting, Saturday, Oct. 16. This is Friend's Day, and Rumford Grange is invited to attend.

### RICHARDSON-MANSELL.

A very quiet wedding took place at St. James' Episcopal rectory in Old Town on Saturday, Oct. 9, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when Miss Susan Frances Mansell of Old Town, and Alton Willard Richardson of Bethel, were united in marriage by the Rev. Fr. Scott of Brownville. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Vinetta W. Mansell, as maid of honor, and the groom by Albert L. Robinson, a fraternity brother. The bride is one of Old Town's accomplished young women and is very successful in her profession, having graduated from the McLean Training School for Nurses in Boston. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of the University of Maine in the class of 1909, a member of Theta Chi university. He was prominent in all college circles and after post-graduate work was head of the Agricultural department at the Oliver Ames High School. At the beginning of the present college year, he became head of the Poultry division in the department of Animal Industry, succeeding Prof. Eric N. Baland, who resigned to become a member of the faculty at Massachusetts Agricultural college. Both young people have many friends in this section, who will unite in wishing them much happiness. They will reside on Stillwater avenue.

The above was taken from a Bangor paper, and Bethel friends extend their hearty congratulations.

### COLUMBUS DAY AT BETHEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 12, appropriate exercises were held in observance of Columbus Day at Bethel Grammar School.

The following excellent program was given: Reading, "The Story of the Dravest Sailor," Laura Cummings. Concert Recitation, "Columbus—Westward."

Violin Solo, Vivian Wight. Dialogue, "Columbus at the Court of Spain."

Characters. Myron Bryant, Queen Isabella, Beale Wheeler, Columbus, Burton Abbott, Espania, the King's Herald.

Three ladies in waiting, Edith Soper, Marion Hutchins, Elsie Annas. A gentleman in waiting, Raymond Chapman.

America, (last stanza), School Reading, "The Story of Columbus," Marjorie Farwell.

Violin Solo, Vivian Wight. Reading, "The Boy Columbus," Clifford Somerville.

America, (last stanza), School Flag Salute.

### NOTICE.

Fratrons of Bethel Post Office.

Commencing Monday, Oct. 11th, the Bethel Village Post Office will close at 6:30 P. M. Instead of 5 P. M. as formerly. This change is made with the consent of the 1st Assistant Postmaster General.

G. L. THURSTON, P. M. 10-7-15.

## WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

### FURNISHED ROOMS, AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE.

C. C. BRYANT, 3 Mechanic St., Bethel, Maine. Telephone Connection.

### FOR SALE.

My house and stable on Mechanic street. Good place for summer home, nice shade trees and piazza. Near station. For particulars inquire of MARTHA E. BARTLETT, 41-11. Bethel, Maine.

### NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price. All work carefully and promptly attended to. ALBERT BURKE, Bethel, Maine. Tel.—29-7. 10-7-15.

### NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I have purchased the Laundry Business of Mr. W. O. Garey, and took possession Monday, Oct. 4. I have engaged Mr. Garey to work for me and will carry on the business as usual. Your patronage is solicited and all work will be given prompt and careful attention. Clothing of all kinds cleaned and pressed. RALPH H. YOUNG, Bethel, Maine.

### FOR SALE.

About 2 cords of good, pig worked cow dressing at \$1.00 per cord. F. B. MERRILL, Bethel, Maine.

### FOR SALE.

My undertaking outfit consisting of 2 hearses, casket wagon, casket sleigh, 3 robes and also single sleigh. One hearse is modern built and a good one, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. A. PACKARD, 10-14-31. Bethel, Maine.

## NOTICE

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and surrounding towns that I am now ready to repair shoes and to do all other cobbler's work in the Tibbitts shop across Main Street from the N. F. Brown hardware store. I solicit your patronage, and shall be pleased to welcome all of Mr. Randall's former customers as well as many new ones.

I shall use the best quality of repairing materials, and shall keep on hand the best line of rubber heels, also all kinds of shoe polishes, cleaners, and shoe findings.

Come in and let me prove to you that my workmanship is excellent, my prices right and repairs promptly done. A. B. BUXTON.

### "MAINE REGISTERS" WANTED.

Have you recent copies of the Maine Register which you can give to the schools. They are especially good as an aid in teaching local history and geography of which the average pupil has little knowledge. Ten copies have already been given by Mr. Fred Merrill. If you have any you can donate please notify the Superintendent of Schools who wants every school in the district to have a "Register." Your help will be appreciated. FRANK H. BYRAM, Supt.

## Lowest Prices on MACKINAW'S AND FUR COATS

If you have any money to put into these goods you can make a big saving by dealing with me.

FINE SHOE REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

I expect to open up my new shoe store about Oct. 20. See the Citizen for exact date.

ELMER H. YOUNG.



## RELIABLE Underwear and Hosiery

Fine, warm, Fall and Winter underwear and hosiery is what we have for you. "The Berkshire" brand always reliable. Well fitting underwear, for instance is very desirable, but something more than fit is required. A broad variety, so as to meet all conditions and the needs of women and children is excellent, yet there is something far more important. QUALITY and VALUE, all of these essentials are combined to make the Smiley Underwear Department the best to be found.

## Blanket Headquarters

There's only one possible chance to be disappointed if you buy blankets here. We carry only good Blankets and if you come here expecting to buy a pair that is poor, you'll be disappointed. You would be surprised to know how many people and the distance they come to buy blankets here.

Blankets in all sizes and weights in prices from 65c to \$7.50 pair.

## Reliable Corsets

Of course you'll need a perfect fitting corset in order to assure a perfect fitting dress or suit. It is not enough, either, that you get a new corset, but you want a corset that will wear well, and one that will be comfortable. Such makes that we carry in stock will meet all of your requirements. The Nemo, Royal Worcester, Thomson's Clave Fitting and R. & G. Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50. We have the front lacing corsets for \$1.50, \$2.00.

Norway, *Thomas Smiley* Maine

<b>SONGO POND.</b> Mrs. Roscoe Emery has gone to Bethel for a while to keep house for Mrs. Charles Lyon. Mrs. Gus Lamere of Steam Mill village visited with her son, Abner Kimball, the last of the week. Mr. C. P. Upton is in Norway. Mr. Herman Bennett took a crew of hunters up to Upton for a few days. Mrs. Bryce Kimball is visiting in No. Waterford, the guest of her son, Mr. Robert Kimball and family. Mrs. Tom Logan and baby of West Bethel are visiting with her sister, Mrs. Ellsworth Wilbur. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McPherson have finished work at Locke's Mills and have gone to the bog to work.	<b>WILSON'S MILLS.</b> Mr. and Mrs. George Nason and Mr. Nason's mother have gone to Portland. A daughter was born to the wife of Roland Ripley, Saturday, Oct. 9. Mrs. D. C. Bennett is visiting her daughter, Pearl Bennett, at So. Paris. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bennett are in Lewiston on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. McElbourn. C. I. Wilson has gone to South Paris as juryman. Claude Linnell is pressing hay in Milan, N. H. Saturday, Oct. 7, a son was born to the wife of Arthur Littlehale, of Magalloway Plantation.
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## Have Your Job Printing Done At The Citizen Office

**IRA C. JORDAN**

DEALER IN  
General Merchandise  
and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

## For Picnics

Automobile Parties or in The Home

We have on hand a considerable quantity of Genuine Vegetable Parchment, in sheets, size 7x9, which we offer for sale at 15 cents per pound.

There is no better paper made for wrapping food.

For wrapping sandwiches, pieces of bread and cake, stuffed eggs, or any of the dainty things you will put up for your auto trip or picnic, this is just the thing.

It is grease and water proof. The wetter it gets the stronger it is.

Keep a supply on hand. It is cheap and perfectly sanitary. Nothing better.

**The Citizen Office**

## BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Miss Alice Mason went to Melrose, Mass., Friday.

Mr. Charles Pool of Oxford is visiting relatives in town.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Brown were in Lewiston one day last week.

Miss Addie Gordon is visiting Rev. and Mrs. Corey at South Berwick.

Mr. Hiram Brown of Harmony, Mo., is visiting his brother, Mr. L. D. Brown.

Judge A. E. Herrick was a business visitor in Portland one day last week.

The World's Fair at No. Waterford last Saturday drew a large crowd from the village.

Mrs. S. Louise Rounds was in Bethel, Monday in the interest of the Children's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sidelinger have moved into Mrs. E. E. Holt's rent on Chapman street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carter have gone to Boston, where Mrs. Carter will resume her classes.

Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Curtis are attending the Congregational Conference at Oxford this week.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 19, with Mrs. Mae A. Godwin, at three o'clock.

Messrs. Harry Jordan, Elliott Rich and Henry Austin are serving on the jury at So. Paris this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kilborn and Mrs. E. C. Park were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Stearns at So. Paris, Tuesday.

Evelyn Chandler was a week and guest of her grandparents, returning to her home in Norway, Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Purington, who have been spending several weeks with friends in Chazy, N. Y., have returned home.

Mrs. Fred Emery, Miss Helene Emery and Francis Chandler of Mexico were guests at Mr. F. B. Chandler's, Sunday.

The inspection of Woman's Relief Corps will be held Wednesday evening, Oct. 13, with Mrs. Israelson of Rumford as inspector.

Judge A. E. Herrick, E. C. Park, Esq., and H. H. Hastings, Esq., are attending the October term of Court at So. Paris this week.

Mr. Fitzmaurice Vail of Portland visited his family in Bethel, Sunday. Mrs. Vail and child will remain with her parents until Saturday.

The Bethel band rendered some very pleasing selections on the Common last Wednesday evening. We hope we may be favored with other concerts in the future.

The Ladies' Club held the annual meeting last Thursday with Mrs. W. O. Straw. The year's report of the Secretary, Mrs. Purington, was interesting; the finances are in an encouraging condition; the literary programs of the year have been of unusual interest and very instructive. Among the forty-six interesting programs those of special interest was Miss Shirley Russell's talk upon Birds, especially those found in Bethel. Miss Erhardt's contributions to this program was the rendering of several vocal selections, most charmingly. Mrs. A. E. Herrick most pleasingly entertained the Club one afternoon, telling of the Passion Play as she saw it in that little Bavarian village and also gave an interesting story of the home life of these people. The Panama Exposition and the Grand Canyon were made very real by Mrs. W. O. Straw's description illustrated by pictures of the places and these with many others have made the Club year especially interesting. The following officers were chosen for the new year: President, Mrs. W. O. Straw, Vice President, Mrs. Hattie Tuell; Secretary, Mrs. Anna Kimball; Treasurer, Mrs. J. U. Purington.

**Not Paint**  
With linseed oil at 50c to \$1, what sort of oil do you think they use in "paint" at \$1.50 and \$1.25? That stuff is counterfeited paint. You can cheat yourself; you can't cheat Time or Weather. Paint is a rubbery coat over wood and iron to keep out water. Counterfeited paint may look like it; counterfeited money looks like money. What are all counterfeits for? They are all alike.

DEYON  
H. S. Packard sells it. Adv.

Mr. W. W. Hastings was in Norway, Tuesday.

Mrs. Ella Carter is visiting relatives in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Young were in Berlin, Tuesday.

Mrs. O. M. Mason was in Portland the last of the week.

The Social Six will meet with Mrs. J. H. Little, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Carl York of Portland was a Sunday guest of Mr. I. L. Carver.

The Ladies' Aid will hold their annual Harvest Supper, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Mr. Winfield Wright of Bowdoin was a week end guest of Dr. and Mrs. I. H. Wright.

Miss Ethel Randall is spending a few days in Massachusetts and Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Mary Wilson of Magalloway has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. J. Foster.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Abbie Bean, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Osgood have moved into the Andrews house on the Grover Hill road.

The school of instruction for the Eastern Star will be held at Rumford, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

Rev. J. H. Little attended the funeral of the wife of Dr. E. G. A. Stetson at Brunswick, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cobb of Harmony, Me., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brown last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Roberts of Hanover were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings.

The Universalist Circle will have a food sale at Miss L. M. Stearns' store, Friday afternoon, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock.

Miss Goldie Whitcomb, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Bassell, returned to her home in Norwich, Vt., Tuesday.

Mr. George French and Mr. Charles Rounds of Mechanic Falls were guests of Mr. French's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. French, Thursday.

Mrs. Dana Hall, Mrs. T. B. Burke, Mrs. L. U. Bartlett and son Roger, and Mr. Albert Burke were in Milan, N. H., Sunday, visiting relatives.

The Men's Club will hold their meeting at the Bethel Inn, Wednesday, Oct. 13. Rev. W. C. Curtis will read a paper and there will be election of officers.

Brown Relief Corps are planning a camp fire to be held Oct. 23. Invitations have been sent out to different corps and an interesting program is being prepared.

Messrs. J. P. Skillings, Clarence Judkins, E. P. Lyon, Durward Mason and F. B. Hall were in Lewiston, Monday, to witness the returns from the ball game on the electric score board.

Miss Fannie Kilbourne, formerly of Bethel, died very suddenly in New York last Thursday, following an operation in St. Luke's Hospital. The funeral services were held in Harrison, Sunday, and interment at No. Waterford.

It is hoped that the Oxford County Boys' Conference will be held in Bethel sometime next month. It all depends upon whether the entertainment can be furnished for the visiting boys. A canvas is soon to be made and there is no doubt but that the village people will gladly respond.

Among those who are attending the Music Festival in Portland are: Mrs. W. O. Straw, Mrs. D. S. Hastings, Dr. and Mrs. Gehring, Mr. W. J. Upton, Mr. William Hingham, Mrs. L. U. Bartlett, Mrs. John Philbrook, Miss Mae Wiley, Mr. Durward Mason, Mrs. Henry Austin and son, Charles, Mr. Fred A. Tibbets and Miss Mary Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kilborn entertained at dinner last Friday; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Stearns of South Paris. The party came by automobile from Paris Hill. Mr. Brooks is a survivor of the target-ship, Lusitania, business having called him to London, and he has but just returned from Europe. Mrs. Brooks is a niece of Mrs. Kilborn.

## Have a Music Festival of your own.

You can hear Melba, De Gogorza and a host of others in your own home if you own a

## Victrola

Sold for \$15 and upwards

October Records Are Now In.

## Lyon, the Jeweler

Cole Block,

Bethel, Maine

## Now is the Time

To make pullets lay by feeding them

## Park & Pollard's Growing Feed

A Full Line of Stock and Dairy Feeds

PEERLESS, STOTT'S FANCY

and DIAMOND FLOUR

J. B. HAM CO.,

Bethel, Maine.

Mrs. Mabel Chase of Bluehill is a guest of Judge and Mrs. A. E. Herrick.

The Young People of the Universalist Society are making plans for their annual Halloween party.

Mr. Mark Allen and family and Mrs. Kelley of Bryant's Pond were Sunday guests at Mr. I. L. Carver's.

Mrs. C. W. Hall and Mrs. I. H. Wright went to Gorham, Tuesday, to attend the Grand Lodge of Rebekahs.

The funeral of Mrs. W. B. Demond was attended by Rev. J. H. Little at Locke's Mills, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Fred Wood and family have returned from South Paris and are occupying their own home on Park street.

## WEST GREENWOOD.

Mr. Thomas Kennan and son, John, attended the Waterford Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Perley Flanders and two children spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kennan.

Ara Burgess spent Saturday night and Sunday with his mother.

Mrs. Ellery Thomas, who has been spending a couple of weeks with her mother, returned to her home in Rangley, Monday.

James Deegan returned home Sunday, after spending two weeks in Lewiston and Topsham and other places.

John Deegan is working in Hanover. Charles Tuell was a caller at J. F. Coolidge's, Sunday.

A handsome monument has been set on the Gill lot here and an iron fence put around it, making a great improvement in the little cemetery.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
This balm is the best for the hair. It keeps the hair from falling out. It makes the hair grow. It keeps the hair from falling out. It makes the hair grow. It keeps the hair from falling out. It makes the hair grow.

## GRAIN AND FEED

Lily White Flour

The kind the best cooks use.

GRASS SEED

WOODBURY & PURINGTON,

BETHEL,

MAINE.

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**The Citizen Office**

## THE HOME CIR

Pleasant Reveries—A C  
Dedicated to Tired Mo  
as they Join the H  
Circle at Evening Ti

## SCHOOL PROBLE

Within recent years the criticism of our public schools has been its inefficiency; that notes were not prepared to mark. However, vocational given wherever possible, is of the necessity of this criticism of this great advancement in al methods and purposes, ou are still doing inefficient w cause of this lack of thorough to be found in the complex tem of the times, a system g to the dress problem, charact extravagance and a mad d pleasure. Since high school miniature men and women, well as their elders, to be ti of fashion, and the mold of beheld of all beholders," thr of the dress problem confront Economic, the Hygienic, and t In slavishly following fashi must be a sacrifice and a wast ey, health and moral standar ionable dressing is likely to m dically extravagant dressing. I be questioned that the child wealthy and well-to-do dress gantly for school. Hence, the of the not-so-well-to-do feel must do more. I have i certain boy who dressed as w others in his particular soci sons of the moneyed peopl town. Imagining my surpris learned that the boy's mo working in a laundry in orde her son dress as well as hi Girls are sacrificing not on but health, on the altar of De tion. Everyone knows that school girls follow the decc tyrant. How many of them propitiously for school? What of vanities could be made of the bracelets, the lockets, the iere, the gold beads, the gla the starch heads, the rose b spice beads; and let me say i that many articles of jewelr the girls are given them by with whom they associate.

It is due to this lack of a dressing that sore throat, neuralgia and rheumatism a prevalent. When school op warm days of September, the their cool dresses, sleeveless, defy the heat. Although, th days do not continue thro

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**From Mrs. S. T.**  
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after my baby was born  
tration, from which I did  
ham's Vegetable Comp  
when I bear of a woman  
to take your medicine."  
Providence, R. I.

**From Mrs. Jane**  
South Oxnard, Mass.—  
and he doctored me for  
saw Lydia E. Pinkham's  
vertised and I tried it a  
finished the first bottle,  
through middle life and  
woman and earn my o  
Dunham, Forest Avenue  
Write to LYDIA  
(CONFIDENTIAL)  
your letter will be op  
by a woman and held



## THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column  
Dedicated to Tired Mothers  
as they Join the Home  
Circle at Evening Tide.

## SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

Within recent years the principal criticism of our public school system has been its inefficiency; that its graduates were not prepared to make a living. However, vocational education given wherever possible, is eliminating the necessity of this criticism. In spite of this great advancement in educational methods and purposes, our schools are still doing inefficient work. The cause of this lack of thorough work is to be found in the complex social system of the times, a system giving rise to the dress problem, characterized by extravagance and a mad desire for pleasure. Since high school pupils are miniature men and women, liking as well as their elders, to be the "glass of fashion, and the mold of form, the beheld of all beholders," three phases of the dress problem confront us, the Economic, the Hygienic, and the Moral. In slavishly following fashions, there must be a sacrifice and a waste of money, health and moral standards. Fashionable dressing is likely to mean financially extravagant dressing. It cannot be questioned that the children of the wealthy and well-to-do dress extravagantly for school. Hence, the children of the not-so-well-to-do feel that they must do the same. I have in mind a certain boy who dressed as well as the others in his particular social circle, sons of the moneyed people of the town. Imagining my surprise when I learned that the boy's mother was working in a laundry in order to have her son dress as well as his friends. Girls are sacrificing not only money, but health, on the altar of Dame Fashion. Everyone knows that our High school girls follow the decrees of the tyrant. How many of them dress appropriately for school? What a bonfire of vanities could be made of the rings, the bracelets, the necklets, the La Valiere, the gold beads, the glass beads, the starch beads, the rose beads, the spool beads; and let me say in passing, that many articles of jewelry worn by the girls are given them by the boys with whom they associate.

It is due to this lack of appropriate dressing that sore throats, heavy colds, neuralgia and rheumatism are rather prevalent. When school opens in the warm days of September, the girls in their cool dresses, sleeveless, collarless, defy the heat. Although these warm days do not continue throughout the

## HEAVY RUBBERS

For the next 30 days I shall sell for cash:

\$3.00 Rubbers for \$2.50

\$3.25 Men's 8 in. Top for \$2.60

\$3.25 Men's Duck Lanceit for \$2.60

Other Rubbers at the Same Reduced Prices.

ALL NEW STOCK

Don't miss this opportunity to get a good rubber at little cost.

C. H. EATON

Newry Corner,

Maine

entire school year, the girls wear practically the same amount of clothing summer and winter. I wonder sometimes whether rain and snow penetrate leather as they once did, whether they ever did, or whether we merely imagined they did. At any rate, any girl who wears overshoes of any kind is regarded as hopelessly old fashioned as the girl who wears hose of any kind but the most gauze like texture even in the dead of winter. Most of our girls come to school through the heaviest rains and the deepest snows, without rubbers, wearing the ordinary shoes of fair weather, and are compelled to remain for several hours in the damp footwear. Granted that putting on and taking off rubbers is a nuisance and an inconvenience, so is illness. As to the moral phase of the question, that is being discussed by ministers, educators and reformers. Unquestionably, the matter of personal appearance is of far more vital importance to a certain fraction of students than the cause of the Revolutionary War. However serious the dress problem may be, it is true that grades are determined and affected more by the life of the pupil outside the school than by anything else. Our schools are doing inefficient work. Many boys and girls fail. Why? Because they are not in physical, mental or moral condition to do anything else. The high school age is a growing age, and requires wholesome food, same recreation and abundant sleep. But for any one or all three of these, there is but little place in the strenuous social life of so many pupils who fail. At first thought, it seems strange that so many of the failing pupils are the brightest, would they but apply themselves. In speaking of a boy who failed, one of his teachers said: "It is

such a pity he failed; he was one of the brightest pupils I ever had." It was a pity, because this boy's failure was due to late hours. Is it any wonder that a growing boy who goes to bed at one in the morning and comes to his first class at eight-twenty the same morning is sleepy and indifferent? Girls and boys are leading a social life that would tax the strength of men and women.

Caroline was but an ordinary student who could probably have made passing grades had she used her time judiciously. This she did not do, as she herself told me. In the fall before the mid-year examinations we warned her that she would fail, did she not give more time to her work. She turned a deaf ear to the warning, though she frankly acknowledged that she was not studying at all. Dismissed at three-fifteen, Caroline did not arrive home until six o'clock, and remained only long enough to dress for the evening; she went somewhere every night. Mind you, I am repeating just what Caroline told me. Naturally at the close of the year the girl failed so hopelessly that she could not be ranked as a Senior the next year. Regretful, eyes swollen from weeping, she came to see what she could do. Her mother was greatly disappointed and distressed; as I have said, this girl was not a strong pupil, but many who are bright fail for exactly the same reason. The result of application can be seen in the grades of a boy who belonged to this girl's social set, and who led a more strenuous life than even she. During the first half of the year, James, though a bright boy, made very low or failing grades in all of his subjects. At the beginning of the second semester, James suspended and on the verge of expulsion, decided to return and to work. Diligence has its reward; the low grade of the first semester became nineties in the second. However, at the close of the year, James was failing a little in his work. His sister told us what we already know, that he was again staying out late at nights. The boy's difficulty was this: he had no time for home study, and there were not study periods at school sufficient for the preparation of his work. Wholesome food, same recreation and sleep. Certainly, these young people who are up late night after night, have no time for the sleep which they need for their physical growth. They take for themselves plenty of playtime, but is their time spent in such a way that it will contribute to their development? What they are pleased to consider recreation becomes a dissipation. The chief business in life is having a good time, and school is but a side issue. Naturally these good times indulged in until twelve or one in the morning call for the customary refreshments at a late hour. The effect is obvious. There is but one way to look at the question in order to get its full import: How do grown-ups who lead this kind of a life feel? In what condition are they for work?

Besides these good times which the boys and girls enjoy, there are other conditions confronting us which affect boys more than girls. Pool halls are freely patronized by high school boys. "But the law," some one says. Yes, I know there are laws and laws. There are laws against selling cigarettes and intoxicants to these boys, but they get them somehow. If you doubt that a large number of high school boys frequent the billiard halls, use tobacco to excess and also use intoxicants, make an investigation in your own town. Generally speaking, one who investigates these conditions is greatly surprised at the result of his investigation. These are a part of the life of the town, the city, the nation. And yet in the face of all this, no institution except the school is being greatly censured for the boys and girls of today, the men and women of tomorrow who are not adequately equipped physically, mentally, morally to do battle with the world. I am not retreating our school system as a perfect one, and saying that it is in no wise to blame for the failure of its graduates to make good citizens. Our school rooms are overcrowded, and as a result, teachers are

overworked. The bright and the dull are still together in classes. Since there is no time on the part of the teacher for individual instruction, the survival of the fittest obtains. "Sink or swim" is the only resource left to the teacher. I do not want to give the wrong impression, that most of our high school pupils fail. They do not; but a much larger number fail than should. There is hope in the future. We are coming to realize that some boys are far more interested in making a library table than in reading Caesar's Gallic Wars. Too, we recognize the interest as natural and legitimate, and know that it is better for these boys to be permitted to make tables than compelled to read Latin. Manual Training and Domestic Science added within recent years to our curriculum are doing an incalculable good, if for no other reason than this—they are keeping in school so many pupils who, but for these courses, would drop out before graduation. Slowly, but surely, vocational education is making its way. With it will come the day when every pupil who desires, may obtain in the public school that training which will make him a self-supporting, self-respecting citizen. In the meantime we have crowded schools, billiard halls, laws that are not enforced, the insane desire for pleasure characteristic of the times, and a large number of boys and girls whose growth, not physical, but mental and moral, is being stunted. They are sowing their wild oats, and they and their descendants will reap the harvest. What shall we do? The teachers of this commonwealth can not control the life of the pupil outside the school room. That part of the boy's or girl's life should have home guidance, home protection. Besides that, there needs to be a community interest sufficiently great to close the doors of those places not conducive to the growth of a strong character. There must be an awakening to the fact that so many failures in school are due to unwholesome influences without. Parents will have to come to a realization that adolescent boys and girls can not be out night after night until the wee sma' hours of the morning, and suffer no consequences. What are the fathers and mothers going to do about it? What are your views on the relation of the school and the home?—R. E. W. In World and Works.

## SUNDAY RIVER.

Mrs. George Spinney of Grover Hill is visiting her children in this place. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tyler and Mr. Gibson Tyler visited at Mr. David Fleet's, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapman and baby, Robert, visited his uncle, Robert Eaman, on Bear River over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spinney attended the Waterford Fair, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hobbs spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Doerritt in Ketchum. Willie Powers has purchased a cow of J. J. Spinney. Fred Mundt spent Sunday with his family on Grover Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Elmon Jordan and Mr. and Mrs. Dellison Conroy were in this place, Sunday. Mr. Peterkin of Bethel has gone to Ketchum with four horses to work. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bailey and baby, Bruce, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spinney. H. S. Hastings was in this place, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spinney spent the week end in Jackson, N. H., with their son, George Spinney and wife. Albert Farnum is visiting friends in Ketchum. John Newlin was in Portland, Saturday. Among those who attended the Andover Fair were: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spinney and Mrs. C. A. Baker. H. M. Kendall started pressing hay, Monday, with a full crew. C. B. Foster and family have returned to Everett, Mass., after spending the summer months in this place. Lathford & Bryant loaded a carload of dowels last week. Miss Gerlie O'Leary is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Nowlin. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Spinney were in Bethel on business one day recently. Mrs. Ada Mills spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lowe, recently. Mrs. R. M. Bean and children have returned home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Lombard, of Andover.

**IRRITABLE CHILDREN OFTEN NEED KICKAPOO WORM KILLER**  
There is a reason for the disagreeable and fretful nature of many children. Think of the unrest when the child's body is possessed by tiny worms sapping its vitality and clogging its functions. Whatever may be the cause—that children have worms is a fact. Your child's peevishness and irritability has a cause. Give Kickapoo Worm Killer a chance and if worms are there this humanely harmless remedy will eliminate the annoying parasites. 25c a box. Adv.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

## BLUE STORES

Our "extras" include—

extra smart style, extra good fit, extra fine all-wool materials—but no extra cost. All these "extras" are backed by our years of experience as clothiers with a reputation to sustain and a determination to do so. That is why we settled upon

KIRSCHBAUM

CLOTHES

at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22

as the safe, sure way to offer to our trade the ideal garments in every feature that makes value in good clothes.

It's a sort of habit with us to have the best for the money.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PAR S

## CANTON

Guy F. Boothby is seriously ill. Mrs. Boothby is convalescing from her recent surgical operation and their little daughter, Barbara, who has been cared for by Mrs. Arthur Packard has returned home.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Fuller last Wednesday. The next meeting of the Universalist Circle will be held with Mrs. Evio Burke.

Mrs. Evio B. York and Mrs. Minnie Forhan have been attending the Music Festival at Portland.

Mrs. Henry Nulty of Buckfield has been a guest of her daughter, Miss A. H. Nulty.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce of Dixfield have been guests of their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Childs.

Mrs. Elton Dailey has been on a visit to her husband, who is employed in Lewiston.

O. M. Richardson and family and Mrs. F. Richardson visited Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ingerson and family of Winthrop, Sunday.

John Paradis and family have moved from Gilbertville to the Ward rent on Pleasant street, vacated by Mr. Bradford.

Mrs. Mary E. Coburn, who has been very ill, is able to sit up a short time each day. Mrs. Angie Hodge has been assisting her.

Mr. Wallace Hutchinson has returned home from the Hebron sanatorium and is not improving as fast as his friends would like to see him. Mrs. Abdon French has been a guest of her parents, A. F. Russell and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Field are moving to Bath.

Mrs. F. M. Oliver has been spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. D. H. Belden, of Boston.

Montez York has returned home from the hospital.

Mrs. F. D. Childs has been visiting in Massachusetts.

Ruth Richardson, Ada Bonney and Mildred Richardson were at home from Leavitt, Saturday and Sunday.

Merton Ellis returned home from Rumford, Wednesday, and has been quite ill with erysipelas in the face.

Mrs. William Harlow Lane of Exeter, N. H., has been spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Geo. Gaultier has returned from the hospital.

D. B. Partridge, principal of the High school, has had a circulating library installed in the school room for the benefit of the pupils.

The next meeting of the Lucky Friday Club will be held Friday evening with A. H. Adams and family.

Herbert M. Tucker has purchased an auto.

A merry husking bee was held at the home of Hidon and Dwight Blakes, Thursday evening, to which about 100 attended. Between five and six hundred bushels of excellent corn was husked. A fine supper of baked beans and pastry was served and the evening much enjoyed.

Frank O'Brien has purchased an auto.

H. M. Tucker who has been exhibiting his fine herd of Jerseys at the fair in Lewiston, Bangor, Waterville, Rochester, N. H., White River Junction, Vt., and at the Rockingham fair at Salem, has returned home, bringing many premiums.

Mrs. Ethel Johnson, who submitted to a serious operation at St. Mary's Hospital, Lewiston, Saturday, is getting along as comfortably as can be expected and her husband returned home, Monday.

Frank Boothby and wife of So. Livemore have been guests of their son, Guy F. Boothby and family.

Mrs. Fannie Cobb and Frances Gardner of Rockport were recent guests of Mrs. Leon Harding.

Mrs. Estelle Bartlett and daughter have returned to their home at Olliverville.

Mrs. Jennie Hovila has been visiting her parents for a few days.

Mrs. Geo. H. Johnson submitted to a serious surgical operation at St. Mary's hospital at Lewiston, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harmon of Port-

land and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. House of No. Turner have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Towle.

Rollie Hinds has gone to the hospital at Lewiston for treatment.

About 25 friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Towle gathered at their pleasant home one evening last week and listened to an entertainment given by F. D. Childs on his Victor phonograph. Fruit and confectionery were served by the hostess. The evening was enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. McCollister, Mrs. Maria Clay, Howard Clay of Mexico, and Joseph Haines of Mexico have been to the White Mountains on a delightful auto trip.

Frank Proctor raised some huge cucumbers this year, some of them measuring 15 1/2 inches in length.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Towle and son and Mrs. Lellia F. Peabody of Dixfield were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lucas.

## STRANGE ANIMALS OF PRE-HISTORIC TIMES.

North Platte River generally carries a considerable volume of water, while the South Platte is dry except during times of floods, because its water is used for irrigation farther upstream. The North Platte is 650 miles long and drains about 28,500 square miles. At the city of North Platte the river has a maximum discharge, according to the United States Geological Survey, of about 20,000 cubic feet a second and a minimum discharge of only 70 cubic feet a second. Its average volume of flow during the nine months from March to November is about 3,500 cubic feet a second.

From Dexter to Ogallala, Nebraska, South Platte River and the railroad are close to the bluffs bordering a tableland. Here and at other places where the bluffs come close to the river many travelers in the days of the Overland Trail suffered from attacks by Indians and white outlaws, who were wont to swoop down unexpectedly from their hiding places in the hills to murder and plunder. It is difficult for the modern traveler surrounded by the luxuries of the railway train to realize the hardships and dangers endured by the men and women of indomitable courage and energy who under such conditions invaded and finally conquered the West. The fossils found in the Ogallala and Arikaree formations show that western Nebraska was inhabited in what the geologist terms late Miocene time by animals of very different types from those living there now, and also that very different physical conditions prevailed at that time. In place of the dry, barren plains of to-day there were numerous streams and swampy lowlands.

**Horses With Huge Claws.**  
The Arikaree formation contains great numbers of bones of a peculiar type of animals called chalicotheres. They were larger than a large horse and had a horse-like head, long front legs, and shorter hind legs, but every foot had three toes, each of which in place of a hoof bore an enormous claw. An equally strange form of Miocene time is a deerlike animal called Hyacotheres. Its head somewhat resembled that of an antelope but was longer and had four horns, the larger pair, over the eyes, curving inward and the smaller pair, nearer the muzzle, curving outward. Camels were common in North America during the Miocene epoch, and several forms have been found. One was about the size of a sheep and is supposed to be the ancestor of modern camels and llamas. Others were large and had long necks like the giraffe. All these ancient camels had hoofs like cattle, not broad cushioned feet like those of the camels of the present day. Rhinoceroses were abundant, and hundreds of specimens of Teloceras, a very heavy-bodied, short-limbed type, have been found. The proboscideans, of which the elephant is the best-known type and the only living representative, became prominent during the Miocene epoch, when a large mastodon called Trilophodon was common. (Overland Guidebook, U. S. Geological Survey.)

## Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world? We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. Richmond, 84 Progress Avenue, Providence, R. I.

From Mrs. Maria Irwin, Peru, N.Y.

PERU, N.Y.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was very irregular and had much pain. I had lost three children, and felt worn out all the time. This splendid medicine helped me as nothing else had done, and I am thankful every day that I took it."—Mrs. MARIA IRWIN, R.F.D. 1, Peru, N.Y.

From Mrs. Jane D. Duncan, W. Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. DUNCAN, Forest Avenue, West Quincy, Mass.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



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# THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.  
Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1903 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915.

## MAINE AND A GREATER NAVY.

What The Navy League Is Doing For National Defense.

Honorable C. V. Holmes of Bangor, lecturer of Mining Law in Bangor University, and former State Geologist of Maine is at last thoroughly awake to Navy League members in the state, has sent a communication to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, in which he declares that Maine is at last thoroughly awake to the dangers of our present unpreparedness, and the necessity for naval preparedness. Mr. Holmes' letter in part is as follows:

"Maine's message to the nation through the Navy League today is this: Geographically so situated that on practically three sides she is surrounded by a foreign, though at present friendly power, and on the fourth by the broad Atlantic, with a coast line which measured in a direct line from Kittery Point to Passamaquoddy Head, covers but a trifle in excess of two hundred miles, but measured by following the sinuous indentations of her rugged seaboard, extends to nearly one thousand leagues of ocean frontage, with the terminal lines, docks, and shipping facilities in her principal sea port of one of the great transcontinental lines which traverse her area in the actual physical control of a foreign though at present friendly power, and without a fortification along that seaboard on that later frontier except the obsolete defenses of Casco Bay, hundred harbored Maine in the event of hostilities with any foreign power is both particularly exposed to, and would be a prime point of election for invasion.

With ravaged Belgium, storm shattered Berlin, and down trodden Poland testifying in blood and anguish to the futility of treaty stipulations as a defense to territoriality and sovereignty, Maine is thoroughly awake, I trust, to the imperative need of an enlarged modernized, fully equipped and efficiently manned Navy as the first line of National Defense.

All her maritime traditions from the capture of the Margareta at Machias to the present hour stimulate through her length and breadth, earnest, unstinted and cordial support of a liberal and enlightened naval policy on the part of our federal government.

No portion of the American people desire more earnestly than the citizens of Maine to maintain our historic position of peace with all foreign powers and entangling alliances with none. But we are all keenly alive to the fact that only an adequate naval equipment can assure us against the devastation of homes the loss of sons and brothers, the grief of wives, sisters and mothers which has overtaken, through no fault or act of their own, our gallant and respected neighbors of the Maritime Provinces and the Dominion of Canada, who live no nearer the sea or scene of actual hostilities than do we."

Great interest is felt all over the state in the Navy League's campaign for adequate national defenses. The Navy League is the chief and best organized of the National Defense Societies, and since the realization of our present unprepared condition has become general, it has done splendid work all over the country in organizing sentiment in behalf of national defense. The Navy League was founded in 1901 and it is essence a society to insure the United States against the possibility of war being imposed. The Navy League holds that since any of the powers in Europe, even those of small size and little importance, such as Norway and Belgium, with their armies of

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a running, or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; also cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness caused by Catarrh that cannot be cured by local applications, if you will send us ten lines to J. C. QUINCY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand respectively, would be more than a match for any possible army which this country would consent to establish and support permanently, the welfare of the United States lies in maintaining a force at sea capable of holding command of the ocean at all times, and precluding the possibility of a foreign army of invasion ever being landed on American shores.

The Navy League has state committees in every state, and a membership in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand distributed in almost every city and town throughout the country. The League believes that two Americans out of every three, firmly believe in a Navy sufficiently strong to hold the seas at all times against any foreign Navy which may come against it, and thereby preclude the possibility of our ever being invaded, and relieve us from the necessity of maintaining a large and expensive army, such as has been for years an overwhelming burden on the backs of all European people.

As believers in every other idea and ideal are now-a-days organized to forward the ends which they desire, the members of the Navy League believe that all those who believe in a powerful Navy as the best means of protection for this country, ought to unite in the Navy League. The League is at present about to initiate campaigns in every state in the Union by which it hopes to secure a tremendous membership which will enable it to exercise great influence in the councils of the Nation and to efficiently establish President Wilson's program for adequate preparedness against the possibility of this country's ever being drawn into the European conflagration.

Among the officers and members of the Navy League are many of the most prominent and respected American citizens. Among them such men as Admiral Dewey, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Cardinal Gibbons, Theodore Roosevelt, and a host of others.

The headquarters of the Navy League are in the Southern Building at Washington, D. C., and information concerning the League will be supplied upon application.

## HOW TO KILL HOGS.

Careful Handling Before and After Slaughter Improves Quality of Meat—Dressing the Carcass.

A well-selected butchering outfit and a convenient place for working are important considerations at hog-killing time. To aid in this work demonstration specialists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., suggest as a handy and complete "kit" two butcher knives, two "bell" or candlestick scrapers, a meat saw, and a sharpening steel. The meat saw is for sawing down the backbone and cutting up the carcass. The candlestick scrapers have detachable handles, and are used to remove the hair and scurf from the hogs. A long waterproof apron, which will protect the clothing, can be had at a small cost.

Preparation of Animals for Slaughter. A 24 to 36 hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use, either fresh or for curing purposes. Food in the stomach decomposes very rapidly after slaughter, and where the dressing is slow the gases generated often affect the flavor of the meat. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal.

It is highly important that the animals be not excited in any way suddenly to raise the temperature of the body. If the animal becomes heated, it is better to allow it to rest overnight before killing than to risk spoiling the meat. It is also essential that the hog be carefully handled so as not to bruise his body.

## Points on Killing.

It is customary on the farm to stun hogs before killing them, although in some localities this is not done. Another method is by shooting the hog through the head with a rifle, although extraordinary care should be exercised in using a rifle around farm buildings. After stunning by a heavy blow on the center of the forehead immediately above the eyes with a pole, the 8-inch straight-bladed knife is inserted into the hog's throat in the under portion of the neck, to a point just in front of the chest cavity, but not into the cavity. The knife is given a twist and sideward motion to sever the blood vessels

and allow the blood to flow. By laying the hog on one side and elevating the head and the blood will gravitate freely.

## Proper Temperature of Water for Scalding and Scraping.

A barrel is the receptacle commonly used for scalding. If it is set at the proper slant, with the open end against a table or platform of the proper height and the bottom securely fastened, there is little danger of accident. A strong table built for the purpose would be a very desirable thing on which to work, though it is not absolutely necessary. A box often serves very well. The water for scalding should be heated to the boiling point. This will allow for a reduction of temperature when the water is put into a cold barrel, the best temperature for scalding the hogs being from 145 degrees to 150 degrees. Be careful not to have the water so hot as to cook the skin of the hog. If the water is too hot the hair is likely to set. A small shovelful of hardwood ashes added to the water aids materially in removing the scurf from the body, though it has no effect in loosening the hair. A lump of lime, a handful of soft soap, a little pine tar, or a tablespoonful of concentrated lye has the same effect.

## How to Scald a Pig.

The hog should not be scalded before life is extinct or the blood vessels near the surface of the skin will be cooked, giving a reddish tinge to the carcass. While being scalded the hog should be moved constantly to avoid cooking the skin. Occasionally it should be drawn out of the water to air—when the hair may be "ried." As soon as the hair and scurf slip easily from the surface, scalding is complete. If it is suspected that the water is too hot, scald the hind end of the hog first. If the water is too hot and you overheat the head, you will be adding to the trouble of scraping the part most difficult to clean. When the water is about right, begin by scalding the head.

The scraping and cleaning of the hog's skin should be done as soon as possible after removal of the animal from the scalding vat. Scraping a cold hog is a difficult, if not an impossible, task. Where it is necessary to reverse the position of the hog in the barrel to complete scalding, the portion scalded should be clean before attempting to scald the other end of the hog.

When the hair starts readily, remove the animal from the water and begin scraping. The "bell" scraper should be used with a long, sweeping movement over the sides and ends while the hog is still hot. The head and feet should be cleaned first, as they cool quickly. Pull the ears through the hands to remove the bulk of the hair. Grasp with the hands the lower portions of the legs and twist to assist in cleaning them. Use the "candlestick" scraper for removing the skin and scurf from the flat surfaces and as much as possible from the other parts and finish the cleaning of the entire carcass, removing all hair, scurf, and dirt by rinsing with hot water and shaving with the large knife.

Don the skin on the side of the tendons below the hock to expose the tendons so that a gambrel stick may be inserted. The next step is to hang the hog by his hind legs by means of the gambrel stick high enough so that his head clears the ground. Wash down with hot water, shave over any unfinished patches and wash the entire carcass again to remove all loose hair and scurf.

Occasionally a hog is killed that is too large to scald in a barrel. If it is covered thickly with blankets or with sacks containing a little bran, and hot water poured over it, the hair will be loosened readily. In some localities hogs are skinned, but scalding is far more satisfactory.

## Directions for Removing Entrails.

In removing the entrails, first split the hog between the hind legs, separating the bones with the knife. This can easily be done if the cut is made directly through the union of bones between the hams. Run the knife down the center of the belly, shielding the point with the fingers of the left hand and guiding it with the right. There is little danger of cutting the intestines in this way. Split the breastbone with the knife or an ax and cut down through the sticking place to the chin. Cut round the rectum and pull it down until the kidneys are reached, using the knife wherever necessary to sever the cords attaching to the "bel." Remove the sexual organs, then cut across the artery running down the backbone, cut around the diaphragm (skirt) and remove the intestines, stomach, and "pluck," that is, heart, liver, and lungs, with a backward and downward pull—grasping the mass of organs near the union to the backbone and diaphragm, sever attachments with a knife where necessary. In this operation the windpipe down to the head should be removed with the pluck. Do not disturb the kidneys or the leaf fat in warm weather, when the "leaf" may be removed to allow quicker and more thorough cooling. If the hog is to be put up on the farm and not intended for shipment in carcass form, it is advisable to loosen the leaf fat from the

abdominal wall, allowing it to remain attached to the carcass at the ham end. Open the jaw and insert a small block to allow free drainage; then wash out all blood with cold water and sponge out with a coarse cloth. In hot weather the backbone should be split to facilitate cooling. It is good practice to do this also where the hog is to be cut up on the farm and not intended for shipment. The fat should be removed from the intestines before they get cold. Since it is strong in flavor it should not be mixed with the leaf fat in rendering.

## HOW TO DISINFECT.

Five Rules to Observe in Cleaning Stables and Premises—Care Demanded in the Use of Mercury.

In any outbreak of infectious disease among animals thorough disinfection of the premises is essential to preventing the spread of the contagion. Certain substances, such as fresh slaked lime or unslaked lime in powder form, chlorid of lime, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, formalin, formaldehyde gas, and compound solution of cresol possess the power of destroying bacteria with which they come in contact. To make the use of such substances of value, however, the work must be done with the utmost thoroughness. Careless disinfection is probably worse than none, for it merely serves to give a false sense of security.

In the disinfection of stables and premises the following directions should be carefully observed:

1. Sweep ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors, and other surfaces until free from cobwebs and dust.
2. Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if woodwork has become decayed, porous, or absorbent, it should be removed, burned, and replaced with new material.
3. If the floor is of earth, remove 4 inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth should be replaced to expose fresh earth. All earth removed should be replaced with earth from an uncontaminated source, or a new floor of concrete may be laid, which is very durable and easily cleaned.
4. All refuse and material from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to cattle or hogs and covered with freshly slaked lime. If this manure is spread on fields, it should be turned under immediately, while the wood should be burned.
5. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated with a disinfectant, as a 3 per cent solution of compound solution of cresol (U. S. P.), which would be 4 ounces of the compound to every gallon of water.

The best method of applying the disinfectant is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by orchardists. This method is efficient in disinfection against most of the contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and, as a matter of precaution, it may be used once or twice yearly.

All stables, like houses, should have ample window space in order to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh air, in themselves among the most powerful disinfectants known. Bacteria thrive in dampness, dirt, and darkness, and a clean, dry stable presents the most unfavorable conditions for their development. For this reason good drainage is also an essential point to be considered in the construction of a stable.

Cresol, carbolic acid, and other similar products used as disinfectants have a disagreeable odor, which may readily be absorbed by milk and other dairy products. It is therefore sometimes inadvisable to use them, and in such cases bichlorid of mercury may be substituted. This should be used in the proportion of 1 to 800, or 1 pound of bichlorid to 100 gallons of water. Where bichlorid is used, however, all portions of the stable which have become soiled with manure should first be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, as the albumin contained in the manure greatly diminishes the disinfecting power of the mercury. Bichlorid of mercury is also a powerful corrosive poison, and its use should always be supervised by a veterinarian or some other person experienced in the handling of poisonous drugs. The bichlorid solution should be applied with a spray pump like the cresol solution. All mangers and feed boxes which have been sprayed should be allowed to dry and then be washed out with hot water. Care in this respect is important, for cattle are especially susceptible to mercurial poisoning.

## COMPLEXION BLEMISH?

Yes, that sluggish liver often causes it. Dr. King's New Life Pills clears the complexion, throws off impurities and releases bile naturally and easily. Unless the bowels move freely and regularly all the powder in the world will not permanently cover "that muddy complexion." This laxative is mild yet effective. It does not grip or sicken in its effects. You will not dispute the merits of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Start a treatment today. 25c. Advertisement.

## THE CORN EAR-WORM AGAIN APPEARS IN MAINE AFTER AN ABSENCE OF ABOUT 23 YEARS.

The following was issued last Thursday from the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Charles D. Woods, director:

Insects like fashions, reappear in the same role from time to time. Twenty-three years ago the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station received, with specimens of the corn-worm, the following letter:

"Chronicle Office, Farmington, Me., Sept. 10, 1892. Sir:—I send you by express today a box containing ears of sweet corn. A gentleman in this village planted the corn (sweet corn) in his garden. He tells me every hill is affected and corn in same condition as that which I send you. Will you please look it up and tell the readers of my paper what these worms are and how to exterminate them. This is a great sweet corn region and farmers fear these worms will give them trouble."

—John M. S. Hunter, Editor.

That, so far as our records show, was the last we have heard of this pest in Maine until the week of September 19, 1915, when damaged corn from three localities was sent to us with specimens of the same culprit. Since the insect and its work is not new, we can perhaps do no better than to quote from the Report of this Station for 1892:

"The ears of corn received, each contained one or more worms, snugly concealed beneath the husks at the top of the ears, that were feeding on the kernels. In some of the ears the kernels had been eaten nearly clean on the upper third of the cob. In some of the ears the worms had eaten most of the silk, and in others holes were gnawed through the husks at various places. This insect has done more damage in the Southern and Middle States than in the extreme Northern, but judging from the specimens received, it finds congenial conditions in the sweet corn fields of Maine. There is reason for serious concern regarding it, for if it maintains itself and increases, it will jeopardize the corn packing industry."

"The damage done is not confined to the kernels eaten. The sap exudes from the kernels gnawed and ferments, so that it would be impossible to use the affected ears for canning. The exuded sap invites a host of smaller insects and fungi to share in the spoils. The husks being left open by the worms eating the silks, allows rain and dew to enter and favor the growth of moulds."

"It would not pay to examine carefully each ear to see whether it harbored worms, small insects or fungi before cutting it for canning. Practically a crop much infested by this insect would be worthless for canning and would have to be utilized so far as possible as food for stock."

Of course one wonders why this species waited for nearly a quarter of a century for its next bite of Maine sweet corn. The only answer we can find is that it has taken that length of time for conditions to be favorable for its appearance again. There are many enemies that help keep it under control, such as predaceous and parasitic insects and birds. It is well for us always to remember birds in connection with caterpillars. If we could reduce the number of Maine cats to those actually needed for pets and mousers we would have fewer injurious insects in the State. But strangely enough, one of the most effective enemies of a corn ear-worm is a second, corn ear-worm, for these caterpillars are disagreeable cannibals as can be ascertained by anyone who shuts several of them up together. This accounts for the fact that two caterpillars seldom remain long on the same ear of corn. If several choose the same ear in a short time but one remains—the largest one with a voracious appetite and a decided tendency to vary its vegetarian diet when favored by opportunity.

The corn ear-worm is a cosmopolitan insect which may be found in almost any part of the world. In the South it is known as the cotton boll-worm on account of its injuries to that important crop. Besides corn and cotton, its feeds greedily upon tomatoes, pumpkins, tobacco, beans, peas, and upon many other kinds of cultivated plants, as well as upon various weeds.

When full fed, the caterpillar enters the ground, where it passes the pupal stage in time as an adult insect—a moth whose wings expand about one and three-fifths inches. The color of the fore wings varies from pale clay to dull yellow or olive-green, and the hind wings are light with a broad blackish band.

The remedial measures usually recommended are fall plowing for the destruction of the pupae, and the protection of the attack there is no practical way to apply poison. While we, of course, hope his pest will postpone its next visit for many years there is no way

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS & NEGLECTED MEALS These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your rest and appetite with

**CAROL**  
Indigestion  
CAPSULES

The safest, sweetest, and most effective relief for all stomach troubles. No nausea, no cramps, no after effects because it contains no narcotics.

Regular box 60c. Trial size 25c. Each Syringe, Distributor, 24 & 26 Murray St., N. Y.

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**LIVE POULTRY**

**FARM PRODUCTS.**

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Better subscribe by the year (\$5) and be sure of receiving every issue promptly on Thursday.

## —THE—

## MAINE REGISTER

1915-16 EDITION

ISSUED AUGUST 1st

It contains more information of value to Business and Professional Men of Maine than any other Reference Book.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY SINCE 1870

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**Grenville M. Donham**

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390 Congress Street

PORTLAND, — MAINE

## SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

**Paxtine**

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed. As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine flint it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At drug stores. 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

of predicting whether or not it may remain with us for a long time.

'Tis the songs you sing o' the smile you wear, that makes the sunshine everywhere.

## RUMFORD

Mrs. Emily J. Felt of Bryant's is the guest of relatives and friends in Rumford.

Miss Bernice Hood of Bates was the week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hood.

An automobile operated by Baker of Pine street knocked down over Fordland bridge, little Horace Brad, while the boy was in Congress street at about 1 p.m. Sunday. The little chap, who is four and one half years old, was taken to the McCarthy Hospital, an examination showed that his was fractured, and while some bruised in various places, no broken bones were discovered.

Mr. Herbert Hall of Oakland, O., was the Tuesday guest of his wife and husband, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hall, of Washington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron A. Evans moved into the house recently purchased by them from Mrs. Martha L. Miss Frances Mae Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Harris, of West avenue, has been elected president of the class of 1916, Lassell Sem. Amherst, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Seymour left week for Boston to visit Mrs. Seymour's sister, Mrs. William H. Seymour, this town. They will visit in Maine before returning home.

L. G. Limerick has entered the of Glimco Brothers store as manager of the shoe department. Mr. Limerick had years of experience in this line of business.

The program arranged for the evening at Mechanics Institute on Tuesday of this week, offers entertainment to every patron of the Institute. The program is to begin at 7:30 and the Institute is to be thrown resolutely open to the Rumford in the bowling alleys, which have been refurnished, and where a new steering has been placed, Paul Peck New England candlepin champion Boston will give an exhibition of ing. In the main lounge room her orchestra of six pieces will be tuned during the entire evening here will be given an exhibit modern dances by Miss Bessie Berlin, N. H. and Mr. Philip Berlin of Rumford. There are to be solos by Mrs. Winifred Staples of Dixfield, who is a popular singer of this section of the country. B selections are to be given by B. Mann of Rumford, who will wear Scottish costume. In the gym there will be an electric lighted ton of Indian club swinging by Dalton of Walsley, Mass. There are three round boxing match will be between Martin Zoelle of Eastmouth, Mass. and Julius Burgess of Rumford. A demonstration of wrestling will be given between J. E. E. superintendent of the Institute and the formal program and continue midnight. The evening is being under the direction of the student committee of the Institute, includes Judge Matthew Mc chairman; Philip Israelson, Sp. Bibe, Dana York, and Emil Bibe co-operating with Superintendent. Jan.

Miss Yvonne Sullivan is assisting a time in the Rumford National Mrs. Ada F. Martin has been in several days at Rumford Co. the great of Mrs. Nancy Colby at Jennie Farrum?

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Fish of Stratglass Park with Mr. and Mrs. J. Cox of Wilton spent last week in the vicinity of Upper Dead River big game, making their headquarters at East.

The foot bridge leading from residence section to Congress receiving a coat of battle ship paint. The Misses Annabel and M. Noyes, who are spending two weeks with relatives, went by Portland, where they were entertained for several days by Mr. and Mrs. et Shane of Forest avenue.

The Common Club began its series of meetings on Monday of last week at Hotel Rumford supper as usual for the members of the evening was by D. I.

## HASTE MAKES WASTE

Think this Over

Don't hurry through your life. Chew your food before you swallow it. Your stomach has no teeth. Eating may save time, but it ruins health. Stop the "Quick meals." Start your stomach right by selecting proper food, and eating slowly. Once in awhile your may call for help. When L. F. Atwood's Medicine is needed. Use this family remedy fully, and you will escape biliousness, sick headaches, indigestion, constipation. We know it is the stomach, because thousands told us so. Here is a remedy trying; nothing but good can be its use.

Buy a 35c bottle at your store, or write today for a free sample. On receipt of a yellow wrapper with your opinion of the medicine we will send one of our best bottles free of charge.

L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Me.





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Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write today for a free sample. FREE—On receipt of a yellow outside wrapper with your opinion of the medicine, we will send one of our Needle Biscuits with a good assortment of high grade needles, useful in every family.

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A. L. Holt, carpenter, Elm St. Bethel, says: "I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a very reliable kidney medicine. I have used them with splendid results. I found them beneficial in curing backache and regulating the action of my kidneys."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Holt had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

ron on the subject, "Hyphenated Americans." The meetings are to be held fortnightly, and the speaker is not to be announced in advance.

Evening school opened on Monday evening of this week at the High school building, the teachers having been taken from the force of teachers in the village schools.

The new wing, which is being added to the Stephens High school, will be ready for occupancy within a week or ten days, it is anticipated. Much interest is felt in the manual training room, which is to be located in the basement of this wing, and which will be made thoroughly up-to-date, a check for \$1,000 having been given for this purpose, it will be remembered, by Hugh J. Chisholm of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Olen S. Osgood of Franklin street have been spending several days in Sweden, Me., the guests of Mrs. Osgood's brother, Mr. Harry Bibeau, of that town.

Lyman Ward underwent a slight operation on his throat last week. Miss Edna Lord has returned from a month's visit with friends in Boston and New York.

Among those who went from Rumford to enjoy the Music Festival in Portland this week are: Miss Norma Oates, Miss Minerva French and Mrs. Waldo Pottengill and her daughter, Mrs. John A. Greene.

Mrs. E. A. Wakeley was quite seriously ill at her home a part of last week. Mrs. W. R. Henry has returned from East Hibernia where she spent a week with Mrs. Ann Ellingwood in her new home.

Miss Bertha Israelson has resumed her duties at the store after a week's illness with the grippe.

At a democratic gathering Friday afternoon last in Cheney Opera House at one o'clock members of that political party from all over the town and county assembled, and were called to order by Judge Matthew McCarthy, who presided over the session. The chief addresses of the afternoon were by Sen. Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, Congressman D. J. McMillen, and Charles T. Reed of Saco, chairman of the State committee. Other brief remarks were made by Judge Matthew McCarthy who is the democratic state committeeman from Oxford County, J. E. Stillman of Peru, Bert Goodwin of Mexico, John Talbot of Andover, Luther W. Hodgdon of Dixfield, Morris Fogg of Hartford, and S. R. Barrett of Sumner. There was much enthusiasm at this gathering, and the keynote of all remarks was "Organization."

Mr. Will McParlane, Portland's Municipal Organizer, has written Rev. John M. Arters that he will come to Rumford for a recital in the Baptist Church on Monday evening, Nov. 29. It is quite certain that this date will be approved by those locally interested, and that Rumford will have the pleasure of hearing the great organist at that time. Mr. McParlane is now at the Panama Exposition, where he gave a series of five recitals last week.

John Dodge, foreman of a construction crew on the Maine Central R. R., with a big crew of Italians, with train boarding outfit, has recently been moved into Rumford, and is located at Porter St. This crew is engaged in relaying, with heavy steel rails, that portion of the road from Rumford to Frye, a distance of four miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bibeau of Camden, Me., and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Irish of Buckfield, Me., with Mr. and Mrs. Deatur Irish and Mr. Howard Irish from the same town, were the Friday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Olen S. Osgood of Franklin street, motoring from Buckfield to Rumford in Mr. Bibeau's fine Cadillac car. During their stay in town they called on Mr. George D. Bibeau and Mr. Stanley Bibeau.

On Thursday evening last, Mrs. Jas. E. MacGregor of Franklin street most delightfully entertained at Auelon.

## ANDOVER

Andover High school presented their four act drama, "Valley Farm," in the town hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 9, before a large audience. Following was the cast of characters:

Harold Ruffledge, Edward Baker, Lawrence Parsons, David Hildreth, Waldo Merrill, Silas Holcomb, Victor Akers, Azariah Keep, Arthur Marston, Jennings, Howard Dunning, Hetty Holcomb, Dorothy Akers, Isabel Carney, Grace Mitchell, Mrs. Rutledge, Rena Bodwell, Alvira Holcomb, Vivian Learned, Lily Ann Tucker, Irene Abbott Verbean, Dorothy Roberts.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Pratt, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a nine pound daughter, Monday, Oct. 11.

Bert Dunn and family with Herbert Morton as chauffeur enjoyed an auto ride to Norway, Sunday, returning in the evening.

Mrs. Hannah Hanson of Rumford visited her grandson, Bert Hanson, and wife a few days recently.

Chas. Newton and wife from Kent's Hill were guests of friends in town last week.

Rev. John W. Sater and wife, who have spent part of the summer in town, returned Saturday to their home in Winchester, Mass.

Mrs. William Cushman and daughter, Celestine, and Miss Jennie Cushman have gone to Brooklyn, N. Y., where they will spend the winter.

Cedric Thurston visited his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Littlehale, at North Newry, Saturday.

Mrs. Hollis Ellingwood and children are at Middle Dam for a visit, where Mr. Ellingwood is working.

Geo. Thomas, who has been at the Lakes the past season, guiding, returned to Andover, Monday.

Freeman Bedell and wife, who have been visiting his mother, Mrs. M. D. Bedell, and sister, Mrs. Y. A. Thurston, returned to their home in Medford last Friday.

Born Tuesday, Sept. 28, to the wife of D. B. Campbell, a son. Ray Thurston, Y. A. and Cedric Thurston are at Aziscoos Lake this week.

Mrs. Homer Cutting and daughters, Mrs. Claude Marston, Mrs. Harry Love and Mattie Cutting, were in Rumford, last Saturday.

Ransom Wilson has purchased a new Ford touring car. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Akers are staying at M. A. Howard's.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. A. Thurston were guests Saturday of their daughter, Mrs. Irving Hanson, at Rumford.

Gladys Howard, who is teaching at Rumford, spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in East Andover.

T. P. Lewis from Yarmouth was in town last week, buying cattle. Mrs. Ella Sweet is caring for Mrs. Edward Pratt, Jr., who has a young child.

Jesse Glover has finished working for Sylvanus Poor and has moved his household goods to Sylvanus Learned's.

Mrs. John French is very ill and has a trained nurse caring for her. Mrs. Emma Adams and daughter, Dorothy, have gone to California for the winter.

The annual meeting of the Oxford North Agricultural Society for the choice of officers, and other legal business, will be held at the Town Hall, Andover, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 2:30 p. m.

Richard Talbot and family, who have been visiting friends in town, have returned to their home in Augusta.

Arthur Stevens has resigned his position as Postmaster at So. Andover. Arthur Archibald is at C. Pond with a party of friends from Lynn.

Eight tables enjoyed the evening's game, the highest honors being won by Mrs. Walter G. Morse, while Mrs. Fred B. Carroll had the lowest. The house was most attractively decorated with cut flowers. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostesses during the evening, assisted by her daughters, Miss Ruth and Miss Christie MacGregor, and Miss Dorothy Kimball.

Mr. Isaac W. Greene of Franklin street is in Van Buren where he has gone in the interests of business.

Miss Jessie York of Berlin, N. H., will be the guest of Mrs. Charles Israelson of Pine street during her stay in town for the opening of the Institute.

## GROVER HILL

Glorious Autumn weather!

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Barnard from Hallow Falls, Vt., who have been enjoying their annual visit with relatives in this place, started Wednesday to return to Mr. Barnard's place of business.

Mr. A. B. Grover and family, Fred Wheeler and family and Miss Helen Clark, Karl Stearns and Albert Shephard went to the Waterford Fair, Saturday in Mr. Geo. Grover's auto.

Miss Gwendolyn Stearns was at home during the Columbus Day recess from Mechanic Falls.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

## WEST PARIS

There was a lively run away accident about eleven o'clock Monday forenoon when a horse and wagon owned by Arthur Abbott of North Paris and driven by his son, was stopped in front of a residence on Main street. The horse was left unhitched and while the boy delivered something in the house, the horse took fright at some dogs and ran down Main street which was lined up with teams, as it was just after the mail had come in, turning at depot street he ran to the station, jumping completely over a team owned by Henry Perkins, which was hitched to the platform. Strange to say neither horse was injured but the wagons were quite badly smashed, although nothing serious came from the smash up.

Mrs. George Dunham of Lynn, Mass., recently visited Augustus Dunham and other relatives at C. F. Barden's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mann and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Day attended "The Birth of a Nation" at Loviston, Saturday evening.

Hollis Doughty was called to Norway, Saturday afternoon by the death of his father, George Doughty.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Johnson went to Beecher Falls, Vt., Saturday, to attend the funeral of his mother.

Robert Shaw, L. H. Penley, F. R. Penley, C. L. Riddon, R. T. Flavin, C. E. Stearns are in Boston to attend the World Series ball games.

## NORTH NEWRY.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wight and son, George, Mr. and Mrs. Lon Wight and son, Daniel, took an auto trip to Waterford and Loviston, Saturday, returning Sunday night.

M. A. Kilgore, W. J. Kilgore and cousin, Mr. Hubbard, of Kennebunk Me., have gone to Magalloway for a few days' hunting trip.

Mr. Curtis of the Berlin Mills Co., was at Ralph Kilgore's the middle of the week.

Those who attended the Waterford Fair were: W. D. Kilgore, Leon Wildbur, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Eames and son, Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Lon Wight, and Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Chapman.

Dan Forbes went to Bethel, Saturday.

Harley Hanson is moving his family into what was called the Jack Eagle house at the "Head of the Tide." Two of his children came back with him, Monday, and will stay with their aunt, Mrs. C. G. Bennett, a few days until Mrs. Hanson arrives the middle of the week.

## MIDDLE INTERVAL.

Mr. Karl Dutton is quite ill. E. M. Carter has brought a fine calf of John Philbrook.

The barn has been repaired that was damaged by the high wind. Relatives from Massachusetts have been at the old Oliver homestead.

Mary Stanley came home to spend the week end from her school at Greenwood City.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzmaurice Vall and little son, Morris, are visiting Mrs. Vall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Beck.

Grace Farwell visited relatives at E. Bethel, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Rayford have moved to Bethel Hill. Mrs. Mary Jordan is with her daughter, Mrs. Rayford. Kimball brothers of Locke's Mills are on Osgood hill among relatives.

Wesley Kimball of Locke's Mills is working at the Walter Balestine mill near Sanborn brook.

A. M. Carter came home to spend the week end at the Carter mansion. Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Stover and Mr. Chas. of Bryant's Pond were at the church here, Sunday. Mr. Stover preached a very interesting sermon. J. H. Carter superintended the Sabbath school and Frances Carter was at the organ and Mrs. Stover and others made up the choir.

Saturday night Jack Frost came and blighted the leaves on our woodbine and Monday morning found them falling.

"The fading, falling, dying leaf—  
To me this message sends—  
We shall meet, soon meet again,  
Our lost and absent friends."



## NORTH WATERFORD.

Fred Hazelton has a new automobile. Arthur Welch and wife who have been in Norway several weeks, have returned to North Waterford.

Winfred Knight and wife are keeping house in the rent upstairs with his mother, Mrs. Alphonse Charles. Arthur Manning is at home.

George Holt was at home for the World's Fair. Mr. and Mrs. John Kilgore and young daughter are at his brother's, W. H. Kilgore's.

George Elliott is on the sick list. Ava Andrews is visiting at J. W. Dresser's.

Mrs. Wallace Jones's mother from Portland is visiting her. Mrs. Guy Bennett and son from Maryland are visiting her sister, Mrs. Sumner Grover.

Walker Nason and family from Lovell took in the Fair and made a short visit in Waterford. The spool mill has been shut down several days, and Mrs. Estella Hobson has been spending a part of her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Elliott.

UBIQUITY OF THE DIPHTHERIA BACILLUS.

Widespread Prevalence of This Germ Among Unsuspecting Persons, As Shown in a Recent Publication of the U. S. Public Health Service.

It has long been known that diphtheria germs are present in the throats of many perfectly healthy persons and that many cases of this disease may be accounted for only by their infection from such "carriers." To what extent these germs occur among healthy persons has been a point that has never been definitely determined, some workers claiming that as many as one in every twenty persons carried these germs and distributed them more or less indiscriminately. To determine this point the U. S. Public Health Service conducted an investigation of the prevalence of diphtheria carriers in the city of Detroit during the winter of 1913-14. This investigation stands as one of the most thorough and painstaking researches of its kind.

Should this report be read by all of the inhabitants of Detroit over 4000 of them would recall the visit of the "Health Officer" who examined their noses and throats and took "cultures" from both locations.

In the laboratory the officers of the Service examined the 8763 cultures taken from 4093 persons; five bacteriologists examined the "smears" from an average of 158 cultures a day. The results of this examination were that very nearly one per cent—928 per cent to be exact—of all the persons examined was found to carry diphtheria germs in their throat or nose or both.

One per cent does not ordinarily sound large to the average person, but let us see what it means to the individual. In time of epidemic prevalence probably 2% in every hundred persons he meets has diphtheria germs in his throat and in all probability on his hands and clothes as well, since it is one of the most common practices in the world to put the hand to the mouth. It is probable that the average individual comes in contact with a hundred or more persons every day and is hence practically daily exposed to infection with diphtheria. Some persons, mainly those remaining at home, associate with but few, but other members of the household are not so isolated. School children come in close contact often with more than a hundred others in a day. Occasionally one may even see a hundred persons on a single street car and none will doubt that many more than that number will come in to the air of a moving picture theatre during an evening.

To demonstrate further what one per cent means, let us see what are the actual figures. In 1914 the official census of Detroit was 537,950. One per cent of this is 5379. It would be difficult indeed for any one living in Detroit to avoid contact with one, two, five or more of these 5379 disseminators of diphtheria germs. Nor is there reason to believe that in time of epidemic the figures for any other large community are lower in proportion.

These data gathered by the Public Health Service, as well as data of the same nature obtained by other workers, demonstrate one of many reasons for personal care of the throat and nose, avoidance of too intimate contact with others, and the necessity of early preventive measures in the case of those suffering from "sore-throat" and lesions suspicious of diphtheria.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Millard F. Conner late of Oxford in the County of Oxford, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

RACHEL E. CONNER.  
September 15, 1915.  
6-30-31.

## POTATO DIGGERS

JUST THE TIME NOW TO HARVEST

POTATOES — WE OFFER—

Eureka,

Hoover and

Iron Age

Diggers

FALL PLOWING IS ALSO IN ORDER

We would like to interest you in

HUSSEY, OLIVER,

SYRACUSE, CAMBRIDGE

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All Sizes and Styles

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Glasses Exclusively,  
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Forest and Municipal Engineering  
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**MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD**  
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Located on the line of the  
**MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD**  
give opportunity to those desiring to  
make a change in location for a  
new start in life.

**UNDEVELOPED WATER POWERS**  
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**AND**  
**GOOD FARMING LAND**  
Await development.

Communications regarding locations  
are invited and will receive attention  
when addressed to any agent of the  
**MAINE CENTRAL**, or to  
**INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,**  
**MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,**  
**FORTLAND, MAINE.**

#### A NEW DISINFECTANT.

As a result of experiments conducted  
at the Hygienic Laboratory of the  
United States Public Health Service it  
is announced that a new disinfectant,  
possessing qualities superior to ordi-  
nary disinfectants, has recently been  
discovered. The announcement is par-  
ticularly important at this time, con-  
sidering as it does the fact of the short-  
age in coal tar derivatives which has  
resulted from the European conflict.

The new preparation is derived from  
pine oil, a by-product in the manufac-  
ture of turpentine. It is easily prepared  
by mixing certain proportions of the  
oil with rosin and sodium hydroxide  
solution, the finished product being a  
reddish-brown liquid, rather thick and  
oily in appearance but free from tur-  
bidity. With water it makes a perfect-  
ly white emulsion, much resembling  
milk. It has a pleasant odor, no ob-  
jectionable taste, and attacks neither  
fabrics nor metals. It possesses over  
four times the disinfectant properties  
of carbolic acid and is altogether non-  
toxic, so that it may safely be used as  
a throat spray or mouth wash in solu-  
tion of the ordinary strength. The  
cost of the preparation is remarkably  
low as it can be manufactured for less  
than fifty cents a gallon, solely from  
products which are produced in this  
country.

Many of the disinfectants now on  
the market are neither efficient nor eco-  
nomical, it having been demonstrated  
that a number of the most expensive  
and widely advertised are extremely  
weak in disinfecting power, so much so  
that their strength is undeterminable  
by ordinary methods. The sale of com-  
pounds of this nature constitutes a  
fraud. A second class of proprietary  
preparations are of guaranteed strength,  
thus putting a legal responsibility upon  
the manufacturer, but the cost of these  
per unit of disinfecting power is  
frequently excessive. The household-  
er is therefore often at a loss to select  
a disinfectant which is efficient, eco-  
nomical and of constant strength and it  
is believed that this new compound,  
which is known as "Hygienic  
Laboratory Pine-oil Disinfectant," will  
become one of the most useful prepa-  
rations of that character.

## POEMS WORTH READING

Today is your day and mine; the  
only day we have; the day in which  
we play our part. What our part may  
signify in the great whole we may not  
understand; but we are here to play it,  
and now is our time. This we know:  
It is a part of action, not of whining.  
It is for us to express love in terms of  
human helpfulness. This we know, for  
we have learned from and experience  
that any other course of life leads to-  
ward decay and waste.—David Starr  
Jordan.

#### THE THINGS THAT COUNT.

By Clarence Viny.  
Not what we have, but what we use;  
Not what we see, but what we choose—  
These are the things that mar or bless  
The sum of human happiness.

The things near by, not things afar;  
Not what we seem, but what we are—  
These are the things that make or  
break;

That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true;  
Not what we dream, but good we do—  
These are the things that shine like  
gems,  
Like stars in Fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give;  
Not as we pray, but as we live  
These are the things that make for  
peace,

Both now and after Time shall cease.

#### A PRESENT HELP.

There is never a day so dreary,  
But God can make it bright;  
And unto the soul that trusts Him,  
He giveth songs in the night.  
There is never a path so hidden,  
But God will show the way,  
If we seek for the Spirit's guidance,  
And patiently watch and pray.

There is never a cross so heavy,  
But the loving hands are there,  
Outstretched in tender compassion,  
The burden to help us bear.  
There is never a heart that is broken,  
But the loving Christ can heal,  
For the heart that was pierced on Cal-  
vary,

Doth still live in people's feel.

There is never a life so burdened,  
So hopeless and so unblest,  
But may be filled with the light of God,  
And enter His promised rest.  
There is never a sin or a sorrow,  
There is never a care or a loss,  
But we may carry to Jesus,  
And leave at the foot of the Cross.

What more can we ask than His prom-  
ised,  
And we know that His word cannot  
fail,

Our refuge when storms are impending,  
Our help when temptations assail,  
Our Saviour, our Friend, and Redeemer,  
Our portion on earth and in heaven;  
For He who withheld not His own dear  
Son,  
Hath with Him all things freely giv-  
en.

#### WHAT THE CHORUS SANG ABOUT THE NEW BONNET.

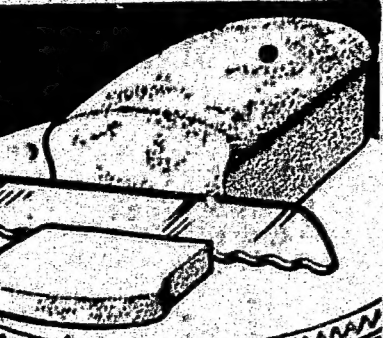
A foolish little maiden bought a fool-  
ish little bonnet  
With a ribbon and a feather and a  
bit of lace upon it,  
And, that the other maidens of the  
little town might know it,  
She thought she'd go to meeting the  
next Sunday, just to show it.

But though the little bonnet was scarce  
larger than a dime,  
The getting of it settled proved to be  
a work of time;  
So, when 'twas fairly tied, all the bells  
had stopped their ringing,  
And when she came to meeting, sure  
enough, the folks were singing.

So the foolish little maiden stood and  
waited at the door,  
And she shook her ruffles out behind,  
And smoothed them down before,  
"Hallelujah! hallelujah!" sang the  
choir above her head;  
"Hardly knew you! hardly knew  
you!" were the words she  
thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so  
very, very cross,  
That she gave her little mouth a twist,  
her little head a toss;  
For she thought the very hymn they  
sang was all about her bonnet,  
With the ribbon and the feather and  
the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to  
the sermon or the prayer,  
But pattered down the silent street  
and hurried up the stair,  
Till she reached her little bureau, and  
in a handbox on it  
Had hidden safe from critic's eye her  
foolish little bonnet.  
Which prays my little maiden, that



## Nothing Better

than bread and butter—  
when the bread is made  
from **William Tell Flour**.  
Nothing more wholesome,  
either, or a better food for  
growing children, because  
**William Tell** is made from  
Ohio Red Winter Wheat,  
richest in nutritive value.

Milled by a special process,  
**William Tell** goes farther. More  
leaves to the suck in addition to  
wonderful breadmaking qualities.

## William Tell Flour

each of you will find  
In every Sabbath service but an echo  
of your mind;  
And the silly little head that's filled  
with silly little airs  
Will never get a blessing from sermon  
or from prayers.

#### SINGULAR PLURALS.

We'll begin with a box, and the plural  
is boxes,  
But the plural of ox should be oxen,  
not oxes;  
Then one fowl is goose, but two are  
called geese,  
Yet the plural of moose should never  
be meese;

You may find a lone mouse or a whole  
lot of mice,  
But the plural of house is houses, not  
hieo.

If the plural of man is always called  
men,  
Why shouldn't the plural of pan be  
called pon?

The cow in plural may be cows or kine,  
But a how if repeated is never called  
"bine."

And the plural of vow is vows, not vine,  
And if I speak of a foot and you show  
me your feet,  
And I give you a boat, would a pair be  
called beaf?

If one is a tooth and the whole set are  
teeth  
Why shouldn't the plural of booth be  
called beeth?

If the singular is this and the plural is  
these,  
Should the plural of kine be nicknamed  
keese?

Then one may be that, and three would  
be those,  
Yet hat in the plural would never be  
hose,

And the plural of rat is rats, not rose.  
We speak of a brother and also of  
brethren,  
But though we say, mother, we never  
say methren,  
Then masculine pronouns are he, his  
and him,  
But imagine the feminine, she, she and  
shim.

So the English, I think, you all will  
agree,  
Is the most wonderful language you ev-  
er did see.

#### San Francisco Cal.

#### LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. Clara Brown was a guest of her  
son, Thomas, at Bethel, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Woodsum and  
children of Mechanic Falls visited with  
Mrs. Tena Woodsum, Sunday.

The body of Mrs. Demond of Con-  
cord, N. H., was brought to this place,  
Saturday afternoon for interment. A  
short service was held at the church.

Charles Farrington and wife have  
been visiting with relatives at Mechanic  
Falls and other places.

Mrs. W. H. Crockett picked fifteen  
varieties of sweet peas, Sunday, Oct.  
10.

Guy Comin of Mechanic Falls was a  
guest of his sister, Mrs. Curtis Abbott,  
the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herrick and  
Merton Herrick of South Paris were  
calling on friends, Sunday.

Several from here attended the fair  
at Watford, Saturday.

Several from here attended the fair  
at Watford, Saturday.

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at Watford, Saturday.

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at Watford, Saturday.

## PLANTING TREES WITH DYNAMITE.

Some Remarkable Results That May  
Be Achieved By Replacing the Shovel  
by a Stick of Explosive.—By E.  
K. Parkinson in Boston Transcript.

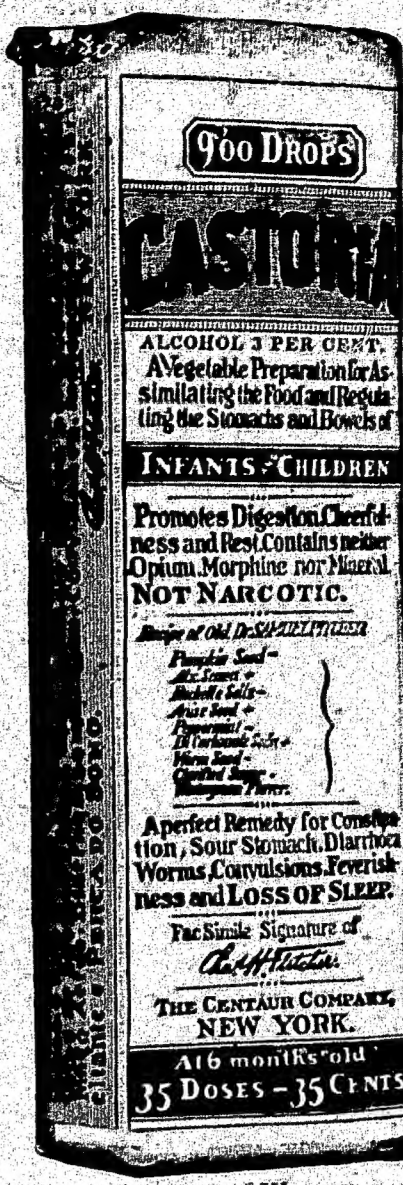
The average man in the street is  
gravely of the opinion that dynamite  
can only be associated with destruction,  
and yet in the whole range of agricul-  
ture there is hardly a product more con-  
ducive to the improvement and up-  
building of soil and farming operations  
than this same dynamite! Were this  
man in his pocket he would doubtless  
be prompted to hand him over safely to  
the police, when, as a matter of fact,  
thousands of pounds of dynamite are  
carried about daily in automobiles and  
wagons over rough country roads by  
some of our bolder neighbors who are  
venturing into this newest of untried  
realms of the agricultural world.

Not long ago the New York  
Post Office authorities discovered that  
two sticks of dynamite had been sent  
through the mail by parcel post, which,  
had they exploded would have wrecked  
the entire building beyond repair. Yet  
these sticks had been thrown about in  
the mail, shot down two stories through  
a mail chute, and otherwise roughly  
handled, and nothing had happened.  
However it is not intended to convey  
the impression that dynamite may be  
carelessly handled with impunity, far  
from it, but that it can be safely re-  
commended when the occasion for its use  
arises, if properly handled by careful  
and intelligent people.

During the past few years agricul-  
turalists, horticulturists and arboricul-  
turalists have gradually awakened to the  
great value of dynamite in ditch-dig-  
ging, tree planting, and generally in  
the preparation of certain kinds of soil,  
so that today thousands of tons of ag-  
ricultural dynamite are used all over  
the country. At this season of the year  
when the Suburbanite is, or should be,  
busy setting out some fruit and orna-  
mental trees, shrubs, etc., he may con-  
sider with much profit the advantages  
of the use of dynamite in the prepara-  
tion of his land. The first question,  
quite naturally, is, does it save labor?  
Most assuredly so, and to prove it go  
today to a hardware shop and buy a  
stick of 20 per cent Red Cross Agricul-  
tural dynamite, a box of detonators  
(blasting caps), a pair of crimping ply-  
ers and about three feet of fuse. And  
here a word of caution should be given:  
never carry detonators near any dynamite,  
for while the latter is not sensi-  
tive the former is and must therefore  
be handled with extra care. If much  
planting is to be done be careful to  
keep the box of detonators out of reach  
of any children, laying them by in a  
dry place until needed. Moreover in  
taking these caps from the box place  
the cover over all but one of the caps,  
then turn the box over and the cap will  
fall into the hand; do not try, for in-  
stances, to pick one out with a knife  
or a nail. This does not necessarily  
mean that unless the most extraordi-  
nary precautions are used the detonat-  
ors are almost certain to go off and kill  
somebody! Far from it, for even if one  
did go off the only accident would be  
that it might injure one's hand exactly  
as though a blank cartridge had explod-  
ed, for that is practically what a de-  
tonator is. The chief point, therefore,  
is to know the nature of the beast thor-  
oughly and to handle it accordingly.

Provided with a crowbar, the next  
step is first to mark out a hole, four  
feet in diameter, where the tree or shrub  
is to go and plan to dig it three feet  
deep. Then take the crowbar and drive  
down a hole about 18 inches in the cen-  
ter of the hole-to-be; take out a deton-  
ator, place it over the top of one end  
of the fuse and push it gently down on  
the fuse, then with the cap-crimper  
crimp the cap onto the fuse. On look-  
ing at this crimp it will be found  
that one end is made round for punch-  
ing a deep slanting hole in the side of  
the cartridge near one end. Insert the  
cap and fuse in this hole and tie the  
fuse to the cartridge near the end (it  
will resemble when done a rocket, the  
fuse being the stick) and it is now  
ready for use and may be put into the  
hole and pushed down with a wooden  
stick, care being taken not to push the  
blasting cap. The object in ramming  
down the cartridge is to make it ex-  
pand and fill the hole. After press-  
ing home the charge, put in two or  
three inches of dirt or damp sand and  
press it down; then fill the bore-hole  
up with tamping until it is even with  
the surface. Never use metal tools of  
any kind for tamping, or the blasting  
may be set off prematurely. Cut the  
fuse long enough to give ample time  
to get out of the way, for it will be  
found a fuse will burn on an average  
two feet per minute. If one relieves 25  
or 35 feet away it will be enough for  
safety; then touch a match to the fuse  
—a snap!—and a boom!—and there is  
the hole for the up-to-date twentieth  
century suburbanite, all complete in  
less than ten minutes.

All the soil to the depth of three  
feet and a width of four feet may not  
be thrown out, but most of it will be,  
and the rest will be a loose mass, and



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For Over

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NORWAY Tel. 124-4 MAINE

very easy to dig out with a long-hand-  
led shovel. There are more important  
things, however, to be considered in the  
use of dynamite than time and labor in  
settling out trees and shrubs, etc., and  
among them is the saving in the first  
year's heavy losses so common to spado-  
set trees. The reason for this is not far  
to seek if one takes the trouble to  
study the principles of plant growth.  
Water is the carrier of the tree's plant  
food and also influences the temperature  
of the tree. Moisture has the effect of  
maintaining the stiffness of the more  
succulent parts of plants; as an illus-  
tration, note the withering of corn dur-  
ing a drought. In dynamiting soil the  
sub-soil is broken up, the water table  
(the level at which the soil water usually  
stands) is lowered and the tree or  
shrub thus enabled to send its roots  
far down into the ground for food, in-  
stead of sending out unnatural side-  
wise growths, which result in each tree  
being compelled to trespass on its  
neighbor's supply. Thus, of course,  
dynamite trees grow much faster, and  
in the case of fruit trees, come into  
bearing from one to two years sooner  
than those set out in hand-dug holes,  
while the fruit is much better in qual-  
ity and color.

"In the case of gardening, wonder-  
ful results have been obtained, when  
the soil was shallow and the sub-soil  
hard and practically impervious to wa-  
ter. But the surest way to realize these  
benefits is to try setting out two fruit  
trees this autumn, one with dynamite  
and the other by the old-fashioned dig-  
ging process, and note the effect."

**MUCH TO CONTENT WITH.**  
It must be hard to be a farmer,  
Uncertain in his biz-  
He nearly always wants it warmer  
Or damper than it is.

The peaky insects get together  
And raid his growing stuff.  
He has to face both wind and weather  
When both are very rough.

He has to watch for hail and thunder  
His troubles never stop.  
"Maybe he isn't yet; but he will be  
if he keeps on making me answer all  
the questions he can think up."

**CONFIDENT PREDICTION.**  
"So you honestly think you have  
the smartest boy on earth."  
"Maybe he isn't yet; but he will be  
if he keeps on making me answer all  
the questions he can think up."

## PE-T

FOR

CATARRHAL

CONDITIONS

NO HOME SHO

ALWAYS R

INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERN-  
MENT.

Continued from page 1.

must it raise the wage earned  
his lowly position in the same man-  
ner that the farmer became our most  
respected citizen instead of a  
"poorhouse."

Today the American farmer is  
solitary knowledge of market condi-  
tions and he knows what the crops will  
before the reaper goes through the  
grain. The wage earner must be  
tested in the same way and when  
government accomplishes the task  
it has undertaken there should  
longer be any question about the  
ard of pay in any community, or  
industry, because labor ought to be  
easily measured as the prices of  
the price per inch or line of  
tiding in any periodical. The gov-  
ernment must know and make pub-  
lication as to where there is  
ket for labor, and what that  
will return to the man who has  
labor for sale. The Secretary of  
in his report of 1914 relates an  
interesting experiment in this direction  
reference to harvesters help dur-  
summer. Early in the year 1914  
permanet stops were taken to  
for a temporary national empl-  
system. The time existed with  
memory of most adults when they  
er had to plan and scheme to  
for carrying on a small business  
marketing the produce of the  
But all that is changed, and there  
is found almost entirely in the  
ly offices of the government in  
half. So with increased advan-  
for the laboring man, the time  
come when there will be no such  
as protracted periods of unemploy-  
and when there will be no such  
lockouts.

In a country like ours there is  
for every man to do, and it is  
of the waste of our system that  
een go into the factory section  
large city and find thousands  
ple willing and eager to work,  
nothing to do. In time our  
partment of government should  
methods to relieve the wage ear-  
the country. One does not need  
soap bubbles or to create an  
sphere to foresee that this may  
happen.

Optimism and systematic  
tion of the powers of the govern-  
ment in controlling the affairs of  
the big classes in much the same  
has been done for the farmer  
solve most of the problems of  
It can and will be done, while  
ownership of industries con-  
for private ownership is natu-  
same as it is natural and reason-  
able for the government to do  
by the great wage-earning class.  
Let anyone might suppose that  
life has reached perfection, it is  
well at this juncture to state  
the opinion of the writer that  
not the case—far from it! Be-  
cause no single phase of industry  
has been advanced so rapidly  
farm life. Yet farm houses  
compare in comfort and conven-  
with the habitations in the city.  
Department of Agriculture is  
garding this condition. "Agriculture  
is often harder to get help  
country than in town, and out-  
to housekeeping, such as laund-  
rery accessible there are no  
fewer of the labor-saving devices  
labor-saving cooking utensils,  
is the country than in town for  
of corresponding means. More-  
over, farmers realize that they  
only unfair but poor economy  
and not to give the household-  
er of new equipment. Farm  
household much more upon a  
house-maker in good health and  
than it does upon a few extra  
in the family and making the  
attractive as circumstances  
one of the surest means of pro-  
tecting the children from becoming  
with country life." To back  
statements the Department of  
two furnished bulletins cover-  
ing conditions, and its work al-  
ways is bound to bear rich fruit  
by the conditions of farm life  
been taken up and improved by  
and state work, so eventually  
effective and useful plans  
themselves that will raise the  
expression that bears down upon  
the neck of the producer  
their hands and the sweat  
know have borne the heavy  
burden of life.

## Tired!

Are you tired? Run down? Nervous?  
It is overworked you do an effort? Not  
it is one weakness. You are ill. Your  
system needs a tonic. Your stomach,  
liver and liver need stirring up.  
Nothing will do this better than

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# PE-RU-NA

## FOR HEAD, THROAT, CATARRHAL, BRONCHIA, CHEST, STOMACH—AND OTHER AILMENTS

### NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. ALWAYS-READY-TO-TAKE.

#### INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT.

Continued from page 1.

must it raise the wage earner from his lowly position in the same measure that the farmer became our most respected citizen instead of a mere "mossback."

Today the American farmer has absolute knowledge of market conditions, and he knows what the crops will yield before the reaper goes through his grain. The wage earner must be protected in the same way and when the government accomplishes the task that it has undertaken there should no longer be any question about the standard of pay in any community, or in any industry, because labor ought to be as easily measured as the prices of wheat, or the price per inch or line of advertising in any periodical. The government must know and make public information as to where there is a market for labor, and what that market will return to the man who has his labor for sale. The Secretary of Labor in his report of 1914 relates an interesting experiment in this direction with reference to harvesters help during the summer. Early in the year 1915 important steps were taken to provide for a temporary national employment system. The time existed within the memory of most adults when the farmer had to plan and scheme to provide for carrying on a small business in marketing the produce of the field. But all that is changed, and the reason is found almost entirely in the friendly offices of the government in his behalf. So with increased advantages for the laboring man the time must come when there will be no such thing as protracted periods of unemployment, and when there will be no strikes or lockouts.

In a country like ours there is work for every man to do, and it is a part of the waste of our system that one can go into the factory sections of a large city and find thousands of people willing and eager to work, but with nothing to do. In time our new department of government should find methods to relieve the wage earners of the country. One does not need to blow soap bubbles or to create an Utopian sphere to foresee that this may be attained.

Optimism and systematic application of the powers of the government in controlling the affairs of the laboring classes in much the same way as has been done for the farmers, will solve most of the problems of labor. It can and will be done, while private ownership of industries continues—for private ownership is natural, the same as it is natural and reasonable to expect the government to do its duty by the great wage-earning classes.

Last anyone might suppose that farm life has reached perfection, it might be well at this juncture to state that in the opinion of the writer that such is not the case—far from it! But there is no single phase of industrial progress that has advanced so rapidly as farm life. Yet farm houses do not compare in comfort and conveniences with the habitations in the cities. The Department of Agriculture says regarding this condition: "Although it is often harder to get help in the country than in town, and outside aids to housekeeping, such as laundries, are often accessible there are generally fewer of the labor-saving devices, and labor-saving cooking utensils, in use in the country than in town households of corresponding means. Many progressive farmers realize that it is not only unfair but poor economy in the old way to give the housekeeper her share of new equipment. Family welfare depends much more upon having a house maker in good health and spirits than it does upon a few extra dollars in the bank; and making the farm as attractive as circumstances allow is one of the surest means of preventing the children from becoming dissatisfied with country life." To back up these statements the Department of Agriculture furnishes bulletins covering home conveniences, and its work along this line is bound to bear rich fruit. As one by one the conditions of farm life have been taken up and improved by federal and state work, so eventually will constructive and useful plans present themselves that will raise the yoke of oppression that bears down so heavily upon the neck of the producers who by their hands and the sweat of their brow have borne the heavy load of industrial life.

#### SQUAB RAISING.

Success Depends Upon Special Experience, Business Ability, and a Good Steady Market.

The raising of squabs both as a regular business and as a side line on farms has become so general that the department, to meet the needs of practical advice on this subject, has assigned one of its poultry specialists to a study of this subject, and has also obtained accurate data as to methods from 22 large breeders and from a large number of those who keep less than 300 pigeons. The questions to which practical replies were received covered all phases of the subject, from breeds that produce the best squabs to the housing, feeding, and general care of the pigeons. The results of investigations and the information supplied by breeders are published in Farmers' Bulletin No. 884, Squab Raising. The bulletin on its first page, however, contains a strong caution which in substance is that while an annual profit of \$1.50 for a pair of breeders is considered good, success in raising squabs calls for special experience, business ability, and a good steady market. It points out that many successful pigeon farms make a business of selling breeding stock and are not primarily interested in producing squabs for market. To quote the author, "there have been many failures on squab plants, as the profits in this business have frequently been greatly overestimated and the care of stock regarded as something very easy in which anyone could succeed."

"Many people," the writer continues, "can keep pigeons successfully as a side issue, although this requires constant oversight and careful attention to details. The greatest difficulties confronting the successful raiser of pigeons seem to be in securing good breeding stock and finding a good market for the produce of a small flock. Pigeons are a profitable source of income on general farms where they may secure much of their feed from the fields, provided they are not a nuisance and, as cats and dogs are not large. They can also be raised successfully on farms where they are closely confined, provided the squabs can be marketed to good advantage."

Then it is pointed out that prolific pigeons producing large squabs are commonly kept confined in pens, which involves proper housing and a flyway, or outside yard, covered with wire. Common pigeons, allowed their freedom, are less prolific and produce smaller squabs. A study of New York squab quotations shows that the price per dozen for dressed squabs falls rapidly as the weight goes down and the color departs from white. While Prime White weighing 10 pounds to the dozen brought \$2.75 per dozen in March, 1915, in New York, 6-pound squabs were not quoted above \$2 per dozen, while \$1.50 was the high price per dozen for dark squabs, and only 5 or 6 cents apiece. Squabs weighing 8 pounds to the dozen, a fair average weight from good plants, bring various prices about as follows throughout the year, according to the wholesale quotations in New York: February, \$4; March and April, \$3.25; May and June, \$2.75; August, \$2.50; December, \$3.50. A summary of reports from 22 large-scale squab farms showed an average weight of 9 pounds to the dozen and an average price of \$3.43 for the year. It must be remembered, however, that the squabs were produced definitely to meet the exact demands of the market, were dressed exactly according to the local requirements, and delivered to the wholesaler in prime condition. It is evident, while these figures are not offered as indicating the prices that the small-scale or new squab raiser can secure, they do establish that care in selecting breeds to produce large-sized squabs is a price requisite.

Best Varieties for Squab Raising. Of the squab-raising varieties the Homer is considered the most popular variety. The habit of this bird of returning home if allowed freedom makes it necessary to confine pigeons purchased from other lots. The Carneau pigeon has recently become popular as a squab producer. This variety is somewhat larger than the Homer and it is stated in about as prolific. Several other varieties of pigeons larger than the Homer are used on a small scale in squab raising, especially in crossing with the Homer and Carneau to in-

crease the size of squabs. The Runt is one of the largest, but is not as prolific or as good a breeder or feeder as the Homer.

Some of the other varieties reported used as squab breeders are the Dragon, White Maltese or hen pigeon, the White King, and the common pigeon.

#### Feeding Pigeons.

A good mixed feed may be made of staple grains, using equal parts, by weight, of cracked corn, hard red wheat, kafir corn, and Canada peas, with a small quantity (10 per cent) of hemp and millet seed added during the molting period. Other grains which may be substituted for or added to these are peanuts, oats or hulled oats, buckwheat, Egyptian corn, barley, cowpeas, and milo maize, while a small quantity of stale bread, rice, rape, millet, canary, vetch, and sunflower seed may be fed for variety. Canada peas are expensive, but seem to be essential to the best results, especially during the breeding season, and apparently take the place of green feed to some extent. Peanuts are being used to some extent in place of Canada peas. Green feed such as cut clover, alfalfa and grass, lettuce, and plantain leaves may be fed to advantage, but is not absolutely essential.

A variety of good, hard grains is essential to success, and grains which are in poor condition should not be fed. Old grains which are hard are better than new soft grains, especially for pigeons with squabs. Red wheat is considered better than white wheat by many pigeon breeders. Good wheat screenings are often fed with success, as they usually contain a variety of seeds. Various stimulating seeds, such as lentils and vetch, are sometimes fed as a tonic to breeding birds during the molting period.

The grain may be fed on the floor of the pen, in troughs, or kept before the birds in hoppers. It is not generally considered advisable to feed the grain on the ground, especially on heavy soil where it may get wet and moldy. Unless the floor is kept clean it is better to feed the grain in troughs than on the floor. The troughs should be made so that the pigeons will not roost on them and soil the feed with their droppings. Hoppers are used with good success, but may attract rats in some pigeon houses. They should be fitted with wires or nails about 2 inches apart so that the pigeons can not waste the feed by throwing it out onto the floor. If the grain is not fed in hoppers the pigeons should be fed twice daily, in the morning and in the afternoon, at regular hours, giving them 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of grain at each meal to 20 pairs of pigeons and adding an extra pint if the pigeons have many squabs. The feeder must regulate the quantity of grain according to the appetite of the birds, giving them all they will clean up in one to two hours. The cost of feeding a pair of pigeons varies from \$1 to \$1.50 a year at the present prices of grains (1914). Reports from a number of pigeon farms give an average cost of \$1.32.

Clear drinking water, grit, broken oyster shell, and charcoal should be kept before the pigeons all the time. Salt is fed to pigeons in various forms, and a supply of this material is generally considered essential. Pigeons not accustomed to eating salt are apt to eat too much if given a large quantity at one time, although fine salt is used with good success by many careful feeders. Salt may be fed in a lump form, such as rock salt or as fine salt moistened and baked into a hard lump, without danger of the pigeons eating too much. Salt may also be fed mixed with grit, charcoal, and oyster shell.

Pans of water should be provided daily except during the winter and placed in the yards or flyways. These pans are usually filled in the morning and emptied about noon. They should be used only about twice a week during the winter, but should then be kept on the floor of the house.

As squabs are reared and fed by both of the parent birds on a thick, creamy mixture called pigeon milk, produced in the crop of the pigeons, it is essential that pigeons rearing squabs have a plentiful supply of grain to insure rapid growth of the young. Pigeons usually feed the squabs shortly after they themselves are fed and should not be disturbed at that time, thus making it advisable to water them before they are fed. Care should always be taken not to frighten or disturb pigeons or squabs any more than is absolutely necessary.

Information in detail concerning squab raising is given in the bulletin, which may be had upon application to the Editor and Chief, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

#### SUDDEN MUSCULAR ACHES AND PAINS—NEED NOT BE!

That is—if you use the right remedy. Sloan's Liniment is a real necessity in every home—for young and old. Its merit is praised in dozens of letters. A stiff neck from colds, children's sprains, those aching muscles, that sharp neuralgia pain—these find guaranteed relief in Sloan's Liniment. Every home needs with sudden aches and accidents. Your home needs a bottle. 35c, 50c and \$1.00. Adv.

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has real cause of Kidney and Blood troubles, by restoring right action of Stomach, Liver and Bowels, overcoming indigestion and constipation dangers (Auto-intoxication); thus Kidneys and Bladder are aided, the blood purified. Unbroken record of wonderful success.

Write Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free trial. Large bottles, all druggists.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF MAINE LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Maine Live Stock Breeders' Association will be held at Lewiston, City Hall in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Dairyman's and the Seed Improvement Associations December 9 to 10 inclusive, 1915.

The special program of the Breeders' will be held on Thursday the 9th and Friday A. M. the 10th.

The Maine Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn Associations are planning to hold their annual meetings with the Live Stock Breeders' as usual and the Maine Sheep Breeders' have been invited to hold a meeting at this time.

Exhibits made by the Dairyman's and Seed Improvement Associations will be on display throughout the week.

Thursday night the Dairyman's Banquet is open to all. Persons who neither eat nor laugh will be lonesome there. Nothing has been said about the famous trial at last year's banquet but all who know the "Dr." expect scores will be squared during the talkfest following the "rations."

Watch the papers for announcements of programs, railroad and hotel rates. Many people have asked to have these three meetings held together. This year they will be held together and the attendance should tell what to do in future years.

If you have live stock problems you want discussed write the President, John A. Ness, Auburn, or the Secretary, Ralph W. Redman, Orono.

#### FILLING SILOS.

Keeping of Silage Depends Largely Upon Thoroughness with Which Fodder Is Packed in the Silo.

The ideal time to cut corn for silage is when the kernels have passed the milk stage and are beginning to dent. At this period the greatest amount of food material can be obtained and the best quality of silage made.

The cutter should be adjusted to cut the corn in short lengths, with three-fourths of an inch as the limit. In general the finer the fodder is cut the more easily and more compactly it can be packed and in consequence the better the quality of the silage.

Influence of Thorough Packing. Too much stress can not be laid upon the necessity of thoroughly packing the fodder in the silo so as to exclude the air as much as possible. It is upon this one thing that the keeping of silage largely depends. A device consisting of a jointed pipe, or some variation of it, attached to the top of the blower pipe is at present in use for distributing the cut corn fodder in the silo. By the use of this distributor it is possible for one man to scatter the cut corn evenly and at the same time to tramp it. Without the use of this device it is necessary to have at least one man in the silo to fork the material over so that it is evenly packed. Besides the saving of one man's labor, the distributing device does away with the nuisance of having the loose material flying around, thus annoying the man in the silo, and also lessens the danger of his being struck by some foreign object that may have passed through the blower.

Often times the corn fodder is so dry when it is cut that it is necessary to add water to make up for the deficiency in moisture and provide for the proper packing of the silo. This water is most easily added to the blower when the corn is being cut, and it is also more thoroughly mixed with the cut material in this way.

#### The Top Layer.

For the top layer of the silo a good practice is to use heavy green stalks from which the ears have been removed. This forms a heavy layer that packs well and at the same time contains a smaller amount of food material so that the minimum loss is sustained if it spoils. Various methods and materials have been used for covering the top of the silage to prevent its spoiling. None have given complete satisfaction, but the one mentioned above has given as good results as any, especially when the top layer was thoroughly wet down and packed firmly by tramping. The best practice is to commence feeding as soon as the silo is filled, in which case there will be no loss of silage through decay.

#### INDIAN HOSPITALITY.

A Brand of Their Own, Not "Stingy Like the White Man."

The early experiences of the white practitioner among reservation Indians make a chapter of encounters with aboriginal prejudice not wholly finished. Even his own life was not safe if the doctor ventured too near the borderland of prejudice, and if a death occurred at the beginning of his practice he was likely to be avoided for the rest of his sojourn. Many an Indian came for the first dose and was never seen or heard of afterward—whether death or distaste was the result of his visit the doctor might never know. Or an entire bottle of cough syrup would be consumed at once, on the theory that if a teaspoonful was good a bottleful would be better.

The constant hospitality practiced by Indians, and the custom of sharing the last crumb, in a phase of the food question difficult to be appreciated by whites. As long as an Indian has any subsistence, his neighbors and friends come availing, to remain as long as the food holds out. To be inhospitable or "stingy like the white man" is an opprobrium which only the hardest Indian can socially survive. This Indian virtue bars the way to an equalization of any distribution of food, and is the cause of many of those cases of "Indians starving."—Southern Workman.

#### DIED FOR HIS IDOL.

Heroism That Led to Napoleon's Title of "The Little Corporal."

It is related that Napoleon was once badly defeated at Colobent by the Cossacks. After the battle he was surrounded by enemies and would have lost his life had he not been saved by the presence of mind of one of his soldiers, Corporal Spohn.

Realizing that Napoleon's only chance for life was in getting off the battle field unaccompanied, the corporal begged the emperor to change hats and horses with him. The change was made ere the smoke of battle had cleared away, and Napoleon, with his corporal's hat and mounted on a poor steed, rode away unnoticed, the Cossacks crowding around the corporal. Taking him prisoner, they led him in triumph to the Russian general. There the mistake was soon discovered, and the corporal's brave act cost him his life.

According to the Cossack legend, Napoleon, in remembrance of Spohn's self sacrifice, always after this preferred a corporal's uniform to any other and wore it so often that his men came to speak of him familiarly as "Le Petit Corporal."—From "The Rhine." Translated by G. C. T. Bartley.

#### Mastery of Music.

The mastery of music never just "came naturally" to any human being. The world has never known a more industrious worker than the illustrious Franz Schubert. Yet, if to any one in the world music "came naturally," it seemed to come so to him. When the school principal asked his hapless teacher how young Franz Schubert was progressing, the teacher said: "He is a wonder. Whenever I explain anything new to him, he always seems already to know it. He must have received his knowledge straight from heaven." Yet, in spite of such superb gifts, there was never a harder worker than he. And don't you think that we with our lesser gifts, should follow his example? If he with all his heaven sent genius could not succeed without strenuous daily labor, how can we hope to accomplish anything worth while without ceaseless, patient and conscientious toil?—Woman's World.

#### Your Castle of Thought.

Your Castle of Thought is the most sacred possession you have. It is your real estate, your house of prayer.

You are the agent. Shall you let in disorderly tenants? Shall you harbor Doubt, a sickly tenant, to infect well meaning tenants? Doubt is about the worst tenant you can admit. Turn him out.

Doubting some one, any one, never gets you anything.

If the one you doubt is worthy, then that is his problem, not yours. Give him this to read and let him come and take treatment.

Come and get your thought changed, and all things will be made new.—New York Sun.

#### By the Rules of the Game.

Little Mary Lou was eager to get back to her new doll and didn't know there was going to be any desert. She slipped quietly from her chair, hoping she would not be observed.

Out in the hall she met the cook with the ice cream, and as quietly as she had left it she slipped back to her accustomed place at the table.

"Mary Lou," said her mother reprovingly, "I thought you had finished your dinner. It isn't polite to come back."

"But I didn't excuse myself, mother," the little girl said quickly.—New York Post.

#### Why They Worshipped Cats.

W. J. Showalter explains in the National Geographic Magazine why the ancient Egyptians worshipped cats. They noticed that where there were cats there was no bubonic plague. They did not know, of course, that it was the fleas on rats that spread the disease.

#### Our Language.

"I think your account has been running long enough."

"I thought you said the other day it was one of long standing."—Florida Times-Union.

When death has come it is never our tenderness we repeat of, but our severity.—Ellot.

#### AN UNLUCKY BRIG.

Once Abandoned, the Marie Celeste Came to a Bad End.

There are few people who have not heard of the case of the American brig Marie Celeste, which in 1872 was inexplicably abandoned in calm weather off the Azores by a crew never after heard from. Few, however, know that it ended its career many years later at the hands of the barrator.

On its last voyage it cleared from Boston for Port au Prince, Haiti, ostensibly with a cargo of valuable general merchandise, insured for \$30,000. When within a few miles of its destination it went ashore near Miragoane and became a total wreck. The captain, Parker, promptly sold the cargo, sight unseen, to American Consul Mitchell for \$500. Mitchell saved it at some trouble, but lived to wish he hadn't.

When the underwriter's agent arrived on the scene to investigate, he found several funny shippings about the cargo. One case slipped as cutlery and insured for \$1,000 contained dog collars worth \$50. Barrels supposed to contain expensive liquors were full of worthless drugs, a consignment of salt fish insured for \$5,000 was rotten, and other articles mentioned in the bill of lading proved to be in keeping.

Consul Mitchell, not only duped, but outlawed, stood not on the order of his going, but cleared out for tall timber. The captain of the brig was tried in the United States district court in Boston, convicted and sentenced to a long term in prison, where he died three months later.—David A. Wasson in Outing Magazine.

#### PRIDE OF THE UGLY CLUB.

He Was the Prize Member of an Old New York Organization.

In the New York Evening Post of May 11, 1814, appeared the following notice:

UGLY CLUB.  
Ugly brothers, hither fly.  
With you bring the varying eye—  
Bring here crook eyes and eyes askance.  
That cannot pass one tender glance.  
Bring goggle eyes and piercers, too;  
Eyes green, white, red, black and blue.  
Bring with you the eagle's sight,  
No see your heart and keep it right.  
But bring short-sighted eyes, to say  
The mote that's in your brother's eye.

The members of the Ugly club are directed to attend a special meeting at Ugly hall, 4 Wall street, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of bestowing some suitable mark of distinction on a member who lately while viewing himself in the secretary's ugly mirror was so much pleased with his own ugly phiz that he involuntarily let fall the glass, which was dashed to pieces, and exclaimed, "I shall yet be president of the club!" The astonishing fortitude of this ugly member, in the frequent and public acknowledgment of his natural deformities, deserves the highest commendation.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the new members elected at the last meeting and six of the ugly beauties are expected to appear.

The propriety of admitting ladies into the club will be discussed.

By order of His Ugliness.

#### A Round Trip.

The attorney for a street railroad company in a Kentucky town was examining a skinny sixteen-year-old negro boy who had sued for injuries ostensibly incurred in a collision on the highway.

"You say," he asked, "that when this street car hit that wagon you were riding on the front seat of the wagon?"

"Dat's what I said," answered the little darkey.

"And you say the force of the blow knocked you up in the air?"

"Yes, suh—'way up in de air."

"Well, how long did you stay up there?" demanded the attorney.

"Not no longer dan it tuck me to git down!" answered the truthful complainant promptly.—Saturday Evening Post.

#### Rays From a Searchlight.

The paths traversed by rays from a searchlight depend on the form of curvature of the mirror. If flat, the paths of reflected rays would be the same as those of the rays received; if the arc of a circle, the rays will be reflected to one bright focus. To have a band of parallel rays leave the mirror it must be the arc of a parabola. Then straight rays will be reflected all parallel to each other. In air, the intensity of this beam of light would diminish, but in absolute vacuum would be as intense at any distance.—New York American.

#### The Right Word.

"Why do you speak of him as a finished artist?"

"Because he told me he was utterly discouraged and was going to quit the profession. If that doesn't show that he's finished I don't know what does."—Chicago Post.

#### A Hint to the Least of Us.

The smallest bird cannot light upon the greatest tree without sending a shock to its most distant fiber. Every mind is at times no less sensitive to the most trifling words.—Law Wallace.

#### The Mote Noted.

Gerald, a gentleman is defined as one who never gives pain. Geraldine: "Then you're no gentleman; you give me a pain every time you call."—New York Press.

#### Mosquitoes and Malaria.

That the mosquito is a carrier of malaria is supposed to be a recent discovery, but it was suggested in a medical work written in Ceylon 1,400 years ago.



## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Events of Interest from Washington.  
By J. E. Jones.

## PRESIDENT IS TO MARRY.

Woodrow Wilson as a lover, has achieved a splendid success in capturing one of the handsomest and most lovable widows in the National Capital. Dame Homer toyed with the story for a time, but even the newspaper men assembled for a special event at the Press Club, gasped with astonishment when the bulletin was posted. The bride-elect is a prominent social leader, owns the great Dahl jewelry store that all visitors to Washington have admired, and as the "first lady of the land" has the natural charm to attain eminent popularity like that achieved by Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Cleveland. After the first spasm of surprise Washington decided that it is his own business, and that—after all it will be a fine thing for the country and the Capital—and consequently, since the Washingtonians were not asked to give their consent, they have nevertheless decided to gracefully offer the same in a hearty manner.

## OUR NEW BATTLE CRUISERS.

In case of war with a foreign country the fleets of the United States Navy would be compelled to put to sea and fight its enemy, since there would be no hiding in secret places, as has been the case with European navies. This fact has no doubt been largely responsible for the announcement that President Wilson's program will include a request to Congress for the construction of a battle cruiser superior in speed and power to anything now afloat. Preliminary designs for this class of vessel have been prepared, and the Administration plans for a battle cruiser that will make thirty-five knots speed. This is equivalent to a fraction over forty land miles. The fastest battle cruiser thus far built by any of the powers is designed for not more than thirty knots. Consequently, the American battle cruiser will be able to sail rings around any foreign vessel of similar type now in commission. The cost of such a ship will be approximately eighteen million dollars.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

There is considerable conversation going to the slides in the Panama Canal, and naturally a condition that has already tied up one hundred boats at the entrance of the big waterway is very serious. However, in Washington where the entire circumstance are appreciated there is not any alarm. The builders of the canal have tried to make it plain that the slides will occur for a number of years, until the hills that were cut apart adjust themselves to the new order of things.

## THE RIOT OF SPECULATION.

The federal government has become alarmed over the runaway market that has grown out of war speculations. A sudden break is anticipated, and there is sure to follow a crash that will carry down many who are now boasting of the great riches they have acquired. If only the speculators were concerned the condition might not be regarded as serious, but there is a fear of general collapse to the market that may seriously affect stable investment values.

## STRAW VOTE.

A statement of the National Progressive Union based on the poll of 120 veterans who attended the recent encampment at Washington, shows that 1,000 of the veterans are Republicans and 171 are Democrats. In 1913, 621 of them voted for Taft, 418 for Roosevelt and 250 for Wilson. Justice of the Supreme Court, was first choice for the Republican nomination.

## "LET THE BUYER BEWARE."

When some of the large merchants of the country adopted the "one price system," it was hailed as a victory for the buyer, who for ages had been accustomed to being trimmed in prices and goods in all sorts of stores. Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, declares that the one price system as operated by many merchants "is a return to the old days when the purchaser was forced to make the rounds of the stores, compare the goods and prices, and then, after finding the articles desired, haggle with the merchant until a price was agreed upon between them—that meant that the chances were all in favor of the consumer being cheated." It is therefore interesting to know the method of reasoning concerning the interior of the country was in passing up the local merchants, to part with their money to the mail order house and department stores. Mr. Kelly raises the interesting point that to this method of trade, the small retailer "can compete with mail order houses." He shows that it costs a far greater percentage to run a mail order house or a department store than it does to run a small retail establishment, and he concludes that the only reason why the man who wants to buy his goods has for thinking that he "gets more for his money" is because he receives a lower quality of goods.

## TRICK MATHS.

There is no movement before long that more closely affects the result of the election of the country than the efforts being made by manufacturers of well known articles of merchandise that the public calls for by name, to secure the passage of a bill that will enable them to fix regular resale prices and thereby prevent price-cutting by large city retail organizations like mail order houses and seasonal department stores. The better class of stores use standard goods that are made by reputable manufacturers who pay decent wages to their workmen. That is the situation in the cities, and when applied to the small town the mail order houses find it choicest market for inferior goods through its processes of doing business. Most of these mail order houses do not sell standard articles of merchandise but have "something just as good." On the other hand the local merchants throughout the country are compelled to handle staple articles, as their reputation in their communities makes it impossible for them to prosper if they persist in giving short measure to their customers. The mail order houses can do this since there is "a new one born every minute." It is calculated that the passage of the Stevens bill, giving manufacturers the right to fix resale prices, would go a long way toward curing the present difficulties of trade, and exonerate the "trade at home" spirit, thereby helping the local communities and their business men. The theory is that nearly every dollar that goes from the interior of the country to mail order houses is diverted from the local dealer, and that the merchants of the country towns who advertise in the local papers, pay taxes for paving and better roads, and help support the local preacher, as well as contribute to the home ball team and the Labor Day celebrations, and make speeches during Old Home Week, should be afforded necessary protection. It is well understood that the great departments of the government, including the Federal Trade Commission, will help to protect these people in their rights. It is a fine topic to talk over with one's Congressman while those gentlemen are at home in their districts.

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## COLD DO NOT LEAVE WILLINGLY.

Because a child is stubborn is no reason why you should be. Instead of "screaming" it out get some relief by taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Dangerous bronchial and lung ailments often follow a cold which has been neglected at the beginning. As you truly faithfully follow these cold cures, no better aid can be given than the use of this remedy. Its merit has been tested by old and young. Get a bottle today. See and \$1.00. Adv.

Truth is always mighty enough to

## ALUMNI SOCIAL CLUB.

The Alumni Social Club is now fully established for the year. President—Mr. Irving Carver. Secretary—Miss Mabel Packard. Leader—Mrs. Gehring.

Each evening a committee of three receives the members and with Mrs. Gehring's suggestions arrange a programme.

After having visited foreign lands last year via lantern slides and the Leader's travel experiences, Mrs. Gehring proposes this year to take up history in the making and each evening a short time will be given to the great struggle going on in Europe with its effects upon America.

Some elocution lessons will be given as a preparation for some dramatic effects the Club hopes to give in honor of the returning members at the Christmas holidays.

There is still room for young people who appreciate what this Club has to offer and a cordial welcome awaits them.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mrs. O. M. Mason is visiting relatives in Gorham, N. H.

Miss Howe of Andover is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. H. Bean.

Mr. V. E. Rowe of Melrose, Mass., is visiting relatives in town.

Mr. Ernest Ham of Norway is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Durell.

Mr. H. A. Packard went to Monmouth, Wednesday, where he has a position.

The Alumni Social Club will meet with Mrs. J. G. Gehring, Thursday evening, Oct. 14.

Miss Freda Sawford of Boston, Mass., has taken Miss Talbot's place as Dr. Gehring's secretary.

Mr. Fred J. Tibbotts is receiving congratulations upon his marriage to Mrs. Lizzy V. Purlington of Harpswell, Me., which occurred at Berlin, N. H., last Sunday.

Dr. Sumner Edwards and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, who have been spending several weeks in town, left Wednesday for Boston, where Dr. Edwards has an appointment in the Brigham Peter Bent Hospital.

## THE "STITCH IN TIME."

Plan to Repair Buildings, Machinery, and Equipment During the Winter Months.

So long as good weather continues in the fall most farmers are so busy with thrashing, corn and potato harvest, fall seeding, hauling, etc., that less important work is usually postponed until winter. However, the exercise of a little thought and the expenditure of a very few minutes at this season will often save not only hours but days later on when the weather and roads get bad and outdoor work is impossible.

Then the old jobs of overhauling the farm equipment, repairing, painting, etc., which have been put off until a slack season, will require attention but all too often the necessary materials will not be on hand, and the work will be delayed until it is possible to make a trip to town, and not infrequently it remains undone until the busy season the following year, when necessity demands it.

A list should be made of the things that will be wanted for this work. It will only take a few minutes to jot them down as they are brought to mind, and then on the next trip to town they may be bought and set aside so they will be ready when wanted. The condition of the different machines which will, or should be, overhauled should be noted, and the parts which will need to be replaced purchased. Then there are the old jobs of repairing buildings, fences, gates, etc., which will require lumber and nails. There is no need to make an extra trip for them when wanted; they may be brought home the next time a load is taken to town. Likewise the lumber and hardware for the small jobs of construction which should be done before spring.

Also the paint, oil, putty, and brushes which will be required in painting the various farm wagons, implements, inside woodwork, furniture, etc., and, above all, the necessary materials for the improvements planned for the house should be obtained, so that they can be completed this winter and not have to wait another year.

Everyone knows how much more satisfactory it is to have the necessary equipment ready to perform a piece of work when an opportunity presents than to get started on it and then find that it will have to be postponed until a trip can be made to town, which, even if the roads are good and the trip can be made at once, means a loss of time and added expense.

It is astonishing how much can be accomplished on rainy days or during slack times when the tools and materials are at hand, and there should be no difficulty in overhauling practically every implement on the farm during the

## WATERFORD FAIR.

Continued from page 1.

ket of St. Regis raspberries picked October 8 which were as fine berries as need be, and F. H. Bennett of North Albany, showed some of the Fall bearing strawberry plants, containing berries of all sizes; Mrs. Martha Black had a fine fern on exhibition; Mrs. Alice Freckle of North Bridgton had her usual place, and sold hats to many during the fair.

## Horses and Cattle.

The exhibit of horses the first day of the fair was small, owing to the rainy forenoon in part. Prizes on draft horses and colts: George Briggs of Albany best stallion, first; George Briggs of Albany best draft mare and foal, first; Dennis Adams of Albany, best two year old draft bred colt, first. In the list of driving horses and colts, Waldo Tripp of North Waterford, brood mare with foal by side, first, and E. B. Hersey and son, second. Two year old colt, Merton McAllister, first; committee, F. H. Bartlett East Stoneham; V. H. Littlefield, East Stoneham.

The exhibit of cattle the second day was as good as usual. Prizes were awarded as follows: Best pair all purpose steers, 1 year old, E. B. Hersey and son, first and second; best pair matched oxen, A. R. Pennock, first; best pair matched 1 year old steers, V. Littlefield, first; best pair matched steer calves, George Abbott and son, first; best beef oxen, Ira Heald of Lovell, first; best bull 2 years old, E. B. Hersey and son, first; E. B. Hersey and son, second; C. B. Leonard, third. Best cow for dairy use, George H. Rice, first; R. H. McKee, second; best one year old heifer, R. M. McKee, gray Durham, first; Irving Morey, red Durham, first and C. H. McKee, Holstein, first. The prize for best town team of working oxen went to Norway, R. K. Morrill having six pairs.

The best town team of steers, Waterford first, six pairs all owned by E. B. Hersey and son; committee, Thomas Westleigh, W. B. Cummings of Albany and A. W. Weston of Harrison.

In the exhibit of sheep, George Abbott and son won first money on their pure bred Hampshire Down buck, and E. B. Hersey and son first money on their Oxford Down buck; committee, on cattle and sheep, J. K. Wheeler, M. N. Sawin of Albany and Arthur Milllett, Waterford; Mrs. John Grover of North Waterford had the only poultry on the grounds, and they were fine; there was one pair of 4 months' old geese and 3 white plymouth rock chickens, four months old.

## Horse and Cattle Pulling Matches.

The horse pulling came off Saturday forenoon. The committee in charge was V. R. Mills, Norway; W. B. Jenkins, Lovell and Perley Bartlett, and they gave the following report: In the 2,800 class, John Westleigh of Norway won the winning team. They pulled the load 525 feet; Harry Brown's team of North Waterford came second and went 403 feet 10 inches; D. Thurston's team from Norway town came third and hauled the load 378 feet. In the 2,400 class R. K. Morrill's team from Norway won first money, hauling the load, 195 feet 7 inches; William Grover's team from Lovell came second.

The cattle pulling came off Saturday afternoon. The committee being V. R. Mills of Norway, T. Lutton of Bethel, F. H. Bartlett of Stoneham. In the two year old steers, E. B. Hersey and son won first and second, and C. B. Leonard third. Distances the loads were drawn were 201 feet, 164 feet and 138 feet. In the 3 year old class Perley Bartlett of Norway won first money and hauled the load 654 feet 6 inches; E. B. Hersey and son, second, 504 feet 8 inches; 5 feet 10 inch class: George Abbott and son of Norway, first, 320 feet 4 inches; Perley Bartlett, Norway, second, 184 feet; Charles Leonard of Waterford, third, 8 feet 2 inches. In the 7 feet 2 inch class: R. K. Morrill and son won first and second money and E. J. Tibbets of Norway third.

During both days L. A. Flint of North Waterford did a thriving business with his merry-go-round. Brigade of South Paris had moving pictures at L. O. O. F. hall both days and evening, and Miliken's orchestra of Norway furnished music for the dances Friday evening, Saturday afternoon and evening.

winter season and have them ready for next season's work. The value of these "stitches in time" is frequently out of all proportion to the small amount of time they require. Aside from the satisfaction of having each implement in first class shape when it is needed, there is the actual saving accomplished by avoiding having horses and hired help standing idle while repairs are being made, which, in turn, frequently means a loss of part of a crop.

It is useless to go into detail concerning the many jobs which can be accomplished with profit during the winter months; there are plenty of them which will occur to the farmer who will spend a few minutes in considering the

## MILLIONS FOR ROADS.

Something About the State Highways of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire has spent in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 for state roads in the past decade, and it is planned to spend more.

The last legislature passed an act authorizing the highway commissioner to designate for improvement, whenever, in his opinion, the public good so requires, a system of continuous highways which shall include: From Claremont to Rochester or to Dover; from Claremont to Plymouth, from Plymouth to Haverhill, from Lebanon to Franklin, from Lebanon to Rochester, from Concord to the Massachusetts line in Cheshire county, from Lancaster to Gorham, from Waterford bridge in Littleton to Franconia notch, from the east side road in Ossipee, through Wolfborough and Alton to the Merrimack valley road at Suncook in Pembroke, from the south side road in Keene or Marlborough to the Massachusetts state line in Fitzwilliam, from Taylor's Falls bridge in Hudson to Derry Depot in Derry.

The act says that the governor and council may take or purchase land and have damages assessed.

The highway commissioner and the governor and council have recently been going over the proposed Claremont-Dover-Rochester route and the latter have held several public hearings on the subject. Before long, it is expected, the route will be determined upon on the Claremont and Rochester or Dover route.

The proposition to build the state highway from Claremont to Dover or Rochester stirred up the members of the legislature, and the advocates of the Rochester or Dover terminus of the new state road across the southern section of the state were unable to agree; they compromised by leaving it to the executive department.

At the Dover hearing 300 of the leading men of that city turned out and rooted for their city. The principal argument advanced for the Dover terminus was that a larger number of people would be accommodated by making that city the terminus and that Dover was the more direct route from the Vermont side of the state to the eastern section, which embraces all of its seashore resorts.

Another lively hearing on the same subject was held in Henniker the other day when 150 prominent citizens urged the immediate undertaking of the building of the trunk line from Claremont to Concord. For the time being the people of that section of the state are more excited about the route of the new state highway than they are over politics.

Under the New Hampshire law, based on the Massachusetts statute, the state aids the towns in the building of state highways, the amount contributed by the various cities and towns being based on their valuations.

At present New Hampshire has 1026 miles of state highways under the jurisdiction of the state highway commissioner. The last legislature changed the old law and made the commissioner a single head. S. Percy Hooker the commissioner, died last spring and Frederick E. Everett is acting commissioner with strong backing for permanently filling the vacancy.

Most of the state highways are of gravel construction which cost on an average about \$1000 a mile to build as against about \$5000 for macadam road, such as is used in Massachusetts. Only in the more populous communities is the macadam construction used. Commissioner Everett says that he finds that the gravel construction is good enough for the traffic in the state.

New Hampshire maintains a patrol system which has worked very well. A man and a single dump cart has six miles of state highway to patrol and keep in repair. The plan has worked so well that the officials of the state highway department are pleased with it and as the state highways are extended the patrol system will be established.

Governor Batchelder signed the first state highway law, the result of years of agitation on the part of such men as Ex-Gov. Frank W. Hollis, who sought to impress on the people of this state the necessity of providing good roads for motorists if they were to be attracted to the state for pleasure touring.

Some time ago the state completed three trunk lines running north and south—the Connecticut valley road, the Merrimack valley road and the Portsmouth seashore road. All have been highly appreciated by tourists and few doubt today that the money the state and the various cities and towns invested in the three enterprises was money well spent. State officials and business men feel that the state has got back from tourist business more than it has put into the roads.

Now the proposition is to build cross state routes—one in the north country, one in the central part of the state and the other in the southern section of the state. All will connect with existing trunk lines and will be of gravel construction.

## OXFORD S. J. COURT.

The Oxford County Supreme Judicial Court was opened Tuesday at 10 A. M. Justice George M. Hanson of Calais presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. T. McWhorter. Jurors were empanelled as follows:

Grand Jury—Foreman, A. G. Morse, Waterford; W. M. Andrews, Dixfield; Philo B. Clark, Rumford; Oscar G. Damon, Andover; M. H. Harrington, Greenwood; Fred L. Irish, Buckfield; A. P. Rose, Mexico; John S. Rounds, Porter; John F. Swain, Norway; Harry E. Walker, Brownfield; Lewis W. Farnum, Woodstock; Henry P. Austin, Bethel; Charles Buck, Canton; Fred O. Davis, Fryeburg; Ransom Gould, Paris.

Travelers Jury, last—Foreman, S. W. Goodwin, Norway; Fred C. Palmer, Porter; A. E. Johnson, Canton; E. H. S. Plummer, Lovell; Horace C. Dinmore, Norway; Clayton E. Spring, Brownfield; J. Henry Abbott, Andover; Elmer Billings, Woodstock; Harry M. Mosher, Rumford; Charles P. Sauer, Waterford; Treat M. Howard, Dixfield; Arthur H. George, Hebron.

Jurors, last—Foreman, Frank L. Wilson, Oxford; Perien Dudley, Buckfield; L. Harry Emery, Paris; W. E. Glover, Sumner; Walter Chadwick, Rumford; Elliot Rich, Bethel; Harry Jordan, Bethel; E. W. Brown, Lovell; A. B. Davis, Mexico; Perley R. E. Bradbury, Denmark; J. Herbert Ring, Greenwood; H. E. Emerson, Stow.

The jurors were excused at eleven o'clock until Wednesday at 9.30 A. M. There was a fair attendance of lawyers and there is a prospect that several cases will be tried this term.

The latter part of the forenoon and the afternoon session was given to the assignment of the cases. Court adjourned at 3.15 P. M. to 9.30 A. M. Wednesday.

## MARSHALL DISTRICT.

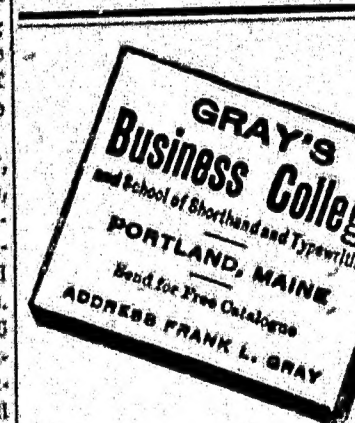
Nearly everyone attended the World's Fair at North Waterford.

Misses Nina Briggs and Annie Cummings were home to attend the fair, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Chas. McAllister and family enjoyed an auto trip around the White Mountains one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wheeler and friends of Bethel were callers at C. H. Fernald's last Saturday evening.

Blessings may appear under the shade of palms, losses and disappointments, but let him have patience and he will see them in their proper light.—Addison.



When completed nobody need complain that the White Mountains, Wassipisaukee and the other summer resorts of the Granite state cannot be reached over good roads. The Claremont-Dover-Rochester route is the one now being considered. Governor Spaulding is a resident of Rochester.

One of the popular routes with autoists leaving Boston is to go via the Colebrook or Portsmouth route as far as the north and return via the Connecticut valley or Merrimack valley route.

When the southerly trunk line is built the people of Keene and its vicinity will be able to connect with the Massachusetts state road at Winchester, from where they will be able to ride into the metropolis of New England on macadam road as smooth as a house floor.

This year New Hampshire will spend in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 on its state highways. About \$2,500,000 of this is used for maintenance of existing state highways and the balance will go into new construction.

There is at the present time under construction a state highway from Walpole opposite the Vermont state line to Portsmouth.

The good roads idea is growing in New Hampshire and the extension of the work of the highway commission is limited only by the money made available by the legislature.

After the state highway commission and the governor and council have done the work laid out for them the legislature will be asked to provide the money for the building of the proposed road from Claremont to Dover or Rochester.

## BETHEL MEN'S CLUB.

The next meeting of the Club at Bethel Inn on Wednesday when Mr. Prescott Hall of Dixfield is a prominent lawyer and has several books relating to facts and has made a special study of the immigration question. He is not doubt, one of the best informed on this subject today.

All men of Bethel and vicinity are invited to hear him.

## CARD OF THANKS.

In acknowledgment of appreciation of the many shows us during our recent recovery we wish to extend thanks to all who did so much to burden of our grief and sorrow.

Mrs. Tena A. Woodruff, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles E. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln J.

## VOLUME XXI—NUMBER

## BETHEL INN.

## Happenings of the

Mr. John C. Hill, manager of Naples Inn, was a guest on

The Misses E. A. and M. J. New York were luncheon guests on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Schlo Portland were guests at the Inn on Friday and Sunday.

Mr. O. D. Seavey was a Mr. William Fuller on a visit to the Inn on Friday.

Mr. Upson and Mr. Seavey a foursome with Mr. McAllister on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. E. C. Park and M. Park were luncheon guests on day of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Paris.

The work on the Golf Course along nicely and with the aid of the three new holes, the be a decided attraction to the well as to Bethel.

Prof. and Mrs. Gerald T. Bowdoin College, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pennell of Lewiston and guest Schrodor of Brunswick and guests at the Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Adams Lake Tarleton Club, Pike, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wright and Mr. Charles M. luncheon guests on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Don Mrs. M. A. Dolan of Boston week and at the Inn. Mr. I. associated with the O. J. G. their Boston representative.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Starva, N. H., arrived on Sunday short visit with Mr. and Mrs. also of Nashua, who have been at the Inn during the past

Mrs. Charles Ober and Miss of Beverly, Miss Gwendolyn ham of New York, Miss Mary and Mrs. Randolph Dodge of Mass., motoring through the were guests on Thursday.

Mrs. E. H. Rose, Mr. and Taylor of Cleveland, O., and the Spencer of Hartford, C. have been week end guests at left this morning for Boston mobile. Mrs. Rose is a sister of W. J. Upson and Miss Spencer of Mr. Halsey Spencer guest at the True Cottage.

Mr. C. P. Hatch of Boston, accompanied by Mrs. G. M. H. F. M. Tucker and Miss M. of Brookline, Mass., were Friday and Saturday. Mr. made many business trips to the last past 35 years, and is with the dry goods firm of Hatch & Whitten of Boston.